FRENCH INTONATION EXERCISES

LOVDON AGENTS SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & CO. L.TD.

FRENCH INTONATION EXERCISES

BY

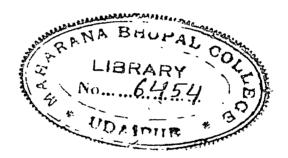
H. KLINGHARDT and M. de FOURMESTRAUX

Translated and adapted for English Readers

BY

M. L. BARKER, M.A.

Assistant in the Department of German, Edinburgh University.



CAMBRIDGE
W. HEFFER & SONS LTD.
1923

Preface

THE idea of adapting the "Französische Intonationsübungen" of H. Klinghardt and M. de Fourmestraux for English-speaking teachers and students first occurred to me when I was demonstrating Professor Klinghardt's method at the Summer Vacation Courses for teachers of French, held at Durham in 1918 and 1920, under the auspices of the Board of Education.

The teaching of intonation seemed to be a new problem for most of the teachers, but the simplicity and practicability of Professor Klinghardt's method kindled their enthusiasm, and many urgent enquiries were made as to how and where his book could be obtained. Great disappointment was expressed when it was learned that the book was published in Germany, and that the Introduction and Notes were written in German for German teachers of French. Repeated requests for an English edition for English teachers followed, and this book is the outcome of those requests. It is hoped that it will supply a want, and that it will meet the needs of teachers for purposes of private study and also for use as a class-book.

Experience has shown that where pupils have been taught French intonation systematically, there has been a marked increase in the efficiency of the oral work, and several of H.M. Inspectors have paid tribute to the often surprisingly good results thus obtained.

Efficient oral work implies the teaching of two things—the correct sounds and tones. As Mr. Harold Palmer says in his excellent book on English Intonation, "the two things, pronunciation and intonation, are so bound up with each other that it is futile to teach or to learn one without the other."

The Introduction has been specially rewritten and adapted for English-speaking teachers and students, and contains many

¹ H. Palmer, English Intonation. Heffer, Cambridge, 1922, page v.

references to the fundamental differences between English and French intonation. This comparative study of French and English intonation and the finding of suitable English parallels for the German examples are entirely original.

The systematic exercises which form the chief feature of the book record graphically how the typical Frenchman intones

Observation of the simple rules given in the Introduction, together with frequent practice of the exercises, will enable teachers and pupils to intone—at first consciously, but later quite unconsciously—any passage of French prose or verse in such a manner that a native would recognise it as being typically French. That is the chief aim of the book

Grateful acknowledgment is due above all to my friend, Professor Khinghardt, for permitting me to publish this English edition, and for his valuable help in the revision of the text

I am also much indebted to Mr T E Jones, B A (Cambridge), for kindly revising the proofs

Suggestions and accounts of the personal experiences of teachers who use the book in school will be welcomed

M L. BARKER.

The University,
Edinburgh
March 1921

Contents

	PRELIMINARY REMARKS.	Page
ı.	Definition of Intonation	1
2,	Its Importance	r
3.	FORMER ATTEMPTS TO RECORD INTONATION GRAPHICALLY	I
4.	THE METHOD ADOPTED IN THE PRESENT EXERCISES -	2
5.	A Comparison with Professor Daniel Jones's Method	3
	Introduction	
	I. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FRENCH SPEECH.	
6.	Stress	4
7.	QUANTITY	7
8.	ARTICULATION	8
	II. General Characteristics of Intonation.	
9.	INTERNATIONAL INTONATION	9
ro.	NATIONAL INTONATION	10
ĮI.	DIFFICULTY OF COMBINING THEM	11
2.		11
3.	THE GRAMOPHONE AS AN AID TO THE TEACHING OF	
	Intonation	12
	III. Fundamental Principles of French Intonation.	
4.	ENGLISH AND FRENCH SENTENCES COMPARED, FUNDA-	
	MENTAL DIFFERENCES	12
5.	THE DIVISION INTO TONE-GROUPS	14
6.	THE MELODY OF THE TONE-GROUPS	15
7-	SUMMARY OF THE RULES	16
	IV. THE TEACHING OF FRENCH INTONATION.	
8.	HINTS ON THE TEACHING OF FRENCH INTONATION -	17
	Explanation of the Symbols	19
	Appendix I.: Treatment of the Final Tone-Groups -	22
	APPENDIX II,: EMPHATIC INTONATION IN CONVERSATION -	27
	APPENDIX III.: THE INTONATION OF CERTAIN VERBAL FORMS	32

the conventional musical symbols—an obvious m od, but of Little practical value, because (1) in speaking the v e does not pass from one pitch to another by definite musical intervals. (2) it is extremely difficult to speak according to musical notes. (3) many people are unfamiliar with the conventional musical notation, and lack a musical ear

Thus it was a distinct improvement when, instead of notes, Passy used certain signs (oblique lines and angles) indicating approximately the variations in pitch. He achieved a still more exact graphic representation of intonation when he used a curved line to indicate the use and fall in pitch. Professor Daniel Jones was the first to publish a collection of phonetic texts in which intonation was marked throughout by means of curved lines on a musical staye? While using Passy's method, he perfected it in a very simple way by indicating exactly the parts of the curve and text which correspond. The fact that he gives the curves relative musical values does not in the opinion of Professor Klanghardt constitute an improvement—for the reasons given above—but his method of indicating the intonation can be used without reference to the musical values

4 The method adopted by Professor Khinghardt in the present exercises is that of dots, which represent syllables. This system he has used himself in France when he wished to record for future use the intonation of sentences just as he had heard them spoken by the French. In class, too, he found that the system worked well, but sometimes in the latter case he found it more convenient to replace a continuous row of dots by a line. Again, he saw that this device was more practical when it came to recording the intonation of whole texts with a view to publication. Thus he and his collaborator, M. de Fourmestraux, have limited their use of the dot system to Exercises 1-11, which contain only disconnected words or sentences, from this point onwards the line system is used—in such a way, however, that Nos. 12-15 show the transition. 12-13 still indicate the separate syllables by the dots placed on the lines, in 14 and 15 these aids are

D Jones Intons'the Car es, Teubner, Leipzig, 1909

omitted, but the lines correspond exactly in length to the rows of dots they replace. After this, for the sake of economising space, the lines have been perceptibly shortened, and now merely indicate to the already initiated reader the trend of the intonation.

5. It is both interesting and instructive to compare Professor Klinghardt's method with that of Professor Daniel Jones. The latter made his observations by means of a gramophone, and his results record how certain French people spoke certain texts on some definite occasion. Professor Klinghardt records how a Frenchman is in the habit of speaking on any occasion. Again, Professor Jones reproduces with photographic accuracy all the details and small variations in the speech of his models. Professor Klinghardt intentionally neglects these lesser details, so that what is typical alone may stand out in bold relief. In a sense he conventionalises.

The renderings given by Professor Jones's highly cultured artists bear an individual stamp, but Professor Klinghardt, in his many and varied texts, records exclusively the typical inflections of the average Frenchman.

Professor Jones gives us graphic representations of intonation, but no theory. Professor Klinghardt annotates his systematic exercises with a view to enabling the student to discover for himself, in other texts, the approximately correct French intonation. Professor Jones has preferably chosen lofty poetical texts, whereas Professor Klinghardt has selected as far as possible subject-matter suitable for practical teaching purposes. Thus the aim of the French Intonation Exercises is fundamentally different from that of the Intonation Curves, yet the student might profitably combine the study of both. With the help of the former he could discover the typical French inflections in the Intonation Curves, and at the same time study in the latter the manifold individual variations of speech melody.

the conventional musical symbols—an obvious method, but of little practical value, because (1) in speaking the voice does not pass from one pitch to another by definite musical intervals, (2) it is extremely difficult to speak according to musical notes, (3) many people are unfamiliar with the conventional musical notation, and lack a musical ear

Thus it was a distinct improvement when, instead of notes. Passy used certain signs (oblique lines and angles) indicating approximately the variations in pitch. He achieved a still more exact graphic representation of intonation when he used a curved line to indicate the rise and fall in pitch. Professor Daniel Jones was the first to publish a collection of phonetic texts in which intonation was marked throughout by means of curved lines on a musical stave. While using Passy's method, he perfected it in a very simple way by indicating exactly the parts of the curve and text which correspond. The fact that he gives the curves relative musical values does not, in the opinion of Professor Klinghaidt, constitute an improvement—for the reasons given above—but his method of indicating the intonation can be used without reference to the musical values

4 The method adopted by Professor Khinghardt in the present exercises is that of dots, which represent syllables. This system he has used himself in France when he wished to record for future use the intonation of sentences just as he had heard them spoken by the French. In class, too, he found that the system worked well, but sometimes in the latter case he found it more convenient to replace a continuous row of dots by a line. Again, he saw that this device was more practical when it came to recording the intonation of whole texts with a view to publication. Thus he and his collaborator, M. de Fourmestraux, have limited their use of the dot system to Evercises 1-11, which contain only disconnected words or sentences, from this point onwards the line system is used—in such a way, however, that Nos. 12-15 show the transition. 12-13 still indicate the separate syllables by the dots placed on the lines, in 14 and 15 these aids are

D Jones, Intendition Curies, Teubner Leipzig, 1909

omitted, but the lines correspond exactly in length to the rows of dots they replace. After this, for the sake of economising space, the lines have been perceptibly shortened, and now merely indicate to the already initiated reader the trend of the intonation.

5. It is both interesting and instructive to compare Professor Klinghardt's method with that of Professor Daniel Jones. The latter made his observations by means of a gramophone, and his results record how certain French people spoke certain texts on some definite occasion. Professor Klinghardt records how a Frenchman is in the habit of speaking on any occasion. Again, Professor Jones reproduces with photographic accuracy all the details and small variations in the speech of his models. Professor Klinghardt intentionally neglects these lesser details, so that what is typical alone may stand out in bold relief. In a sense he conventionalises.

The renderings given by Professor Jones's highly cultured artists bear an individual stamp, but Professor Klinghardt, in his many and varied texts, records exclusively the typical inflections of the average Frenchman.

Professor Jones gives us graphic representations of intonation, but no theory. Professor Klinghardt annotates his systematic exercises with a view to enabling the student to discover for himself, in other texts, the approximately correct French intonation. Professor Jones has preferably chosen lofty poetical texts, whereas Professor Klinghardt has selected as far as possible subject-matter suitable for practical teaching purposes. Thus the aim of the French Intonation Exercises is fundamentally different from that of the Intonation Curves, yet the student might profitably combine the study of both. With the help of the former he could discover the typical French inflections in the Intonation Curves, and at the same time study in the latter the manifold individual variations of speech melody.

st, tout, like the English words sea, too Le son doit se terminer brusquement, sans prolongements in aspirations parasites of

Again, in a word like fromage (froma 3) the English person either unduly lengthens (as well as stresses) the syllable fro and skips over ma 3, or (having been told that the a is long), he unduly lengthens the syllable ma.3, and now skips over fro

Quantity, like stress in French tends to evenness, and the syllables must be given their proper values

8 Another point in which French speech differs from English is that of articulation. Verner² says *les Anglais articulent avec moins de precision et de force que les Français ... aussi trouvent ils qu'en parlant nous faisons sans cesse des grimaces avec la bouche * In short, English people are lazy speakers. They neither speak out nor form their vowels properly. In French they must do both these things.

It is impossible to mention all the faults of articulation made by English people but one of the most frequent of these occurs in words like to be, ata dv, make, which are spoken by the English person as 'tombe, an'tandy, 'mayke. This tendency is due also to the above mentioned decrescendo trend of English speech as compared with the crescendo trend of French speech

¹ Nyrop, Remarque 2, p 41

² Verner, Metrique Anglaise Welter, Paris, 1909, p. 125

due the insertion of those m, n, and ŋ sounds between the nasal vowel and the following plosive.

The best way to counteract this tendency is to make the pupil divide the word into syllables, with distinct pauses between each syllable, and make him concentrate on these pauses, thereby drawing his attention from the following initial plosives. At first the pupil should make the nasal vowel rather short and abrupt, and then breathe out before beginning the following consonant.

II.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INTONATION.

9. The musical rise and fall of the voice, in so far as it is expressive of certain emotions, is approximately the same in all languages. If we hear two people in the room next to us talking loudly in a language which we do not understand, we may nevertheless get a fairly definite idea of the state of their feelings. The tones of their voices may be reproachful, angry, despairing, comforting or tender, yet we are able to distinguish between them. The speakers' emotional expression is recorded in the melody of their speech. The words themselves are of little or no account. In Thomas Hardy's Tess of the D'Urbervilles we read the following passage: "Some of the dairy people, who were also out of doors on the first Sunday evening after their engagement, heard her impulsive speeches, ecstasised to fragments, though they were too far off to hear the words discoursed; noted the spasmodic catch in her remarks, broken into syllables by the leapings of her heart, as she walked leaning on his arm!" Characteristic tones are even more important than words. Palmer gives us the following excellent example of this fact. "If we say to a very young child 'Aren't you a nasty wretched little brat!' in the same intonation as 'Aren't you a dear precious little angel!' the effect produced will be that of the latter sentence."1 Similarly we recognise by the

¹ H. Palmer, English Intensition, p. 4-

tone if the speaker is asking a question, if he has completed his sentence, or if he has still something to say

In addition to this international intonation expressive of the emotions there exists another used in unemotional utterances, and it is the latter intonation that gives such a varied character to the speech of the different nations and races. It is an intonation that is characteristically different for each nation and province. For instance, the average Scotsman's intonation of a simple unemotional sentence like the following-ue are going across the naturi-null probably to quite different from that of the man in the south of England In the Preliminary Remarks (p. 1) the Glasgow man's characteristic "sing song" was referred to The Edinburgh man makes fun of it but he is quite oblivious of the fact that he, too has an Edmburgh intonation Verrier says "Nous 'chantons' tous plus ou moins en parlant Nous ne nous en rendons pas compte, parceque la mélodie de notre langue est pour nous toute naturelle Ce que nous remarquons, ce sont les infractions a cette mélodie que commettent certains provinciaux et la plupart des étrangers Nous trouvons qu'ils chantent, parce qu'ils chantent autrement que nous s²

These two intonations, international and national, are closely allied. For instance, the two sentences "Have you been in Paris?" and Arez-rous ete a Paris? o end with the international using intonation used in direct questions requiring the answer set or no, but in addition the Englishman and the Frenchman give these sentences their typical national melody. The Englishman begins with the highest tone on the word have, the pitch descending gradually and uniformly till the lowest tone on Pathe most emphatic syllable in the sentence—is reached. Then the pitch rises again, the final tone being somewhat lower than the pitch of the initial high tone. But the Frenchman begins with a low tone, the pitch ascending gradually and uniformly till the

¹ D Jones article in Wed Lang Teaching Vol X, No 7, Nov., 1914 2 Verner, Metrine p. 88

⁴ See D Jones En, lish Phonetics P 145 § 709

tone if the speaker is asking a question, if he has completed his sentence, or if he has still something to say

In addition to this international intenation expressive of the emotions there exists another used in unemotional utterances. and it is the latter intonation that gives such a varied character to the speech of the different nations and races It is an intonation that is characteristically different for each nation and For instance, the average Scotsman's intonation of a simple unemotional sentence like the following-we are going across the water1-will probably be quite different from that of the man in the south of England In the Preliminary Remarks (p 1) the Glasgow man's characteristic "sing song" was referred to The Edinburgh man makes fun of it, but he is quite oblivious of the fact that he, too, has an Edinburgh intonation. Verrier says «Nous 'chantons' tous plus ou moins en parlant. Nous ne nous en rendons pas compte, parceque la mélodie de notre langue est pour nous toute naturelle Ce que nous remarquons, ce sont les infractions a cette melodie que commettent certains provinciaux et la plupart des étrangers Nous trouvous qu'ils chantent, parce qu'ils chantent autrement que nous s2

These two intonations, international and national, are closely allied. For instance, the two sentences "Have you been in Paris?" and Arez cons cie a Paris? end with the international rising intonation used in direct questions requiring the answer yes or no, but in addition the Englishman and the Frenchman give these sentences their typical national melody. The Englishman begins with the highest tone on the word have, the pitch descending gradually and uniformly till the lowest tone on Pa—the most emphatic syllable in the sentence—is reached. Then the pitch rises again, the final tone being somewhat lower than the pitch of the initial high tone. But the Frenchman begins with a low tone, the pitch ascending gradually and uniformly till the

D Jones, article in Med Larg Teaching, Vol X No 7 Nov., 1914 Verner, Melrique, p. 83

See D Jones English Phonetics, P 145 \$ 709

the correct intonation, than in a lively manner with the wrong intonation. Besides, people often speak their native language in a monotonous manner. The second argument used by "unbelievers" is that the typical melody of a language is something artificial. To the unaccustomed ear it sounds affected and unnitural. Yet there is no such thing as natural speech. "All speech is acquired or taught movement." The toreign melody sounds artificial only because it is so different from the one the hearer is accustomed to. And pupils have a right to hear and be taught, not only the correct sounds, but also the typical intonation of the foreign language they are studying.

IR A gramophone with some really good French records is a valuable aid to the successful teaching of intonation. There are a few such records to be had nowadays, and the teacher must choose the best. But intonation lessons with the help of a gramophone must be intelligently prepared. The fable, poem, or prose passage selected must be thoroughly understood and analysed before the pupils are allowed to hear the record. "By repeating a number of times short portions of a record (say three or four words at a time), the intonation tune becomes so fixed in the memory that the pupil can hardly help imitating it."

Ш

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF FRENCH INTONATION

14 In section 6 it was pointed out that one of the characteristics of French speech is its even stress. Another of its characteristics is that the intonation evinces a similar evenness, each of the successive tone-groups has the same upward trend.

In this respect, too, it differs from English speech. Let us take, for example, the following English sentence³ he was about the only intelligent man in the country. We note that it has a falling intenation, and that there are four important words

D Jones Eng Phonetics, p 161

² I. Fogerty First Notes on Speech Training Allen & Union London
³ D. Jones in Mod. Lang. Teaching, Vol. X, No. 7, Nov., 1914

the correct intonation, than in a lively manner with the arong intonation. Besides, people often speak their native language in a monotonous manner. The second argument used by "unbelievers" is that the typical melody of a language is something artificial. To the unaccustomed car it sounds affected and unnatural. Yet there is no such thing as natural speech. "All speech is acquired or taught movement." The foreign melody sounds artificial only because it is so different from the one the hearer is accustomed to. And pupils have a right to hear and be taught, not only the correct sounds, but also the typical intonation of the foreign language they are studying.

13 A gramophone with some really good French records is a valuable aid to the successful teaching of intonation. There are a few such records to be had nowadays, and the teacher must choose the best. But intonation lessons with the help of a gramophone must be intelligently prepared. The fable, poem, or prose passage selected must be thoroughly understood and analysed before the pupils are allowed to hear the record. "By repeating a number of times short portions of a record (say three or four words at a time), the intonation time becomes so fixed in the memory that the pupil can hardly help imitating it."

Ш

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF FRENCH INTONITION

14 In section 6 it was pointed out that one of the characteristics of French speech is its even stress. Another of its characteristics is that the intonation evinces a similar evenness, each of the successive tone-groups has the same upward trend.

In this respect, too, it differs from English speech. Let us take, for example, the following English sentences he was about the only intelligent man in the country. We note that it has a falling intonation, and that there are four important words

E Fogerty First Aides on Speich Training Allen & Unwin, London

D Jones in Mod Lang Teaching, Vol X, No 7, Nov 1914
D Jones, Erg Phonelics, p 161

only, intelligent, man, country—which are all stressed. The first four words—he was about the—are spoken uniformly in a low pitch; then there is a sudden rise on the word only, the first important stressed word, which has the highest tone. The first unstressed syllable of the next important word, intelligent, is maintained at practically the same pitch as the word only, then there is a sudden lowering of the pitch for the following stressed syllable; the pitch is again lowered on man; the following unstressed syllables—in the—being maintained at the same pitch as the stressed syllable man; the pitch then descends again on the stressed syllable coun- and drops to its lowest tone on the last syllable of the sentence, this final tone being, in the approximate musical notation, a fourth lower than the initial tone.

An analysis of the intonation of the following French sentence will show how fundamentally different it is from the English speech melody.

Mar'seille | est le premier port commer'cial | et la ville la plus popu'laire | de'France. This sentence, like the English example, requires a falling intonation at the end. In the French sentence the pitch gradually ascends within each word-group except The rise in pitch within each little section is the last. gradual, but to each stressed syllable at the end of the wordgroup there is a sudden upward jump, the high pitch indicating that the sense is not completed, and that there is more to follow. In the last word-group the pitch falls suddenly to the final syllable France, indicating the completion of the sentence. The intonation of this final word-group differs from that used in the final word-group of the English sentence, for in the latter the voice "glides" downwards (the legato of the singer), whereas in French the voice "jumps" down to the final level tone. At the end of English sentences this final tone is usually gliding, and not level as in French. This same characteristic feature of French intonation, as compared with English, should be noted in the last syllable of word-groups with rising intonation. English people would be inclined to use a rising intonation (an upward glide) on the last syllable of the word populaire in the above sentence, where the French would use a high level tone. That is, the last stressed syllable of any word group (except the last) "should be practically sung on one single high note." The voice should not rise throughout this syllable. This legals the Englishman is so fond of sometimes occurs in French in amotional utterances, but its use should be dispensed with in school.

15 The sentence Marseille l'est le premier port commercial | et le cille la plus populaire de Trance consists of four separate tone groups 2 But it is often possible for two closely related tone groups to be combined into one, which is then known as a double tone group. For example, in the following sentence Ce jeune prince de vingt ans, | le plus bel homme de son royaume, | était le arai roi | des centilshommes | et le heros | des guerns d Italie-most people would consider that the separate tone groups 1 and 2 form one double tone group consisting of two clements. Tone groups 3 and 4 are so closely related that they, too, may be treated as one double tone group. Of course this question of tone group division allows plenty of scope for individual interpretations. No two people would divide a long passage into exactly the same tone groups. No two people would intone such a passage in exactly the same manner. We may sometimes find three tone groups combined into one, e.g. "ils out trouve ; les poires ; à leur go il \ "et je n'ai pas eu le courage | 'de les leur refuser As in the Franch sentence discussed in section 14, the pitch here ascends gradually within tonegroups one and two, and to the stressed stillable at the end of each tone group there is a sudden upward jump, the last syllable of the final tone group, however, does not show this rise in pitch, for there is a sudden downward jump from the penultimate to the total syllable. If a sentence consists of only one tone group the latter ends with the characteristic fall

¹ D Jones Wed Lang Teaching, Vol X, No 7, Nov., 1914

³ H Palmer defines a tone group as a word or series of words in connected speech containing one and only one maximum of prominence

English Intensition, p. 7

16. In the tone arrangement, or melody, of simple and complex sentences there is one feature which all languages have in common. It is the grouping and gradation of the tone-groups relative to the tone-group containing the highest pitch, and therefore the maximum of prominence. This is merely an extension of the principle which units the different syllables of a word into a whole, i.e. into a tone-group. In the French words la maison and commencement, the middle syllable has the highest pitch, and the syllables on either side have a lower pitch; for the last syllable there is the sudden characteristic fall in pitch, and this lowest tone denotes completion. The tone-groups of a sentence show a similar arrangement, e.g. Trois bergers | passaient un soir | par Eaux-Bonnes. The middle-tone group (2) begins and ends on a higher pitch than do tone-groups 1 and 3; the latter being final, has the lowest pitch. If a syllable is added to the above words, la maison, commencement, so that we have la maison neuve, commencement triste, the syllable which previously had the lowest pitch now has the highest.

The same thing happens if another tone-group is added to the above sentence.

Trois bergers | passaient un soir | par Eaux-Bonnes, | grande station thermale. Tone-group 3, which had the lowest tone, now rises to the highest pitch, and the new tone-group, being final, has the lowest tone. The pitch of tone-group 2 is intermediary and forms the transition between tone-groups 1 and 3.

This French sentence-melody is, so to speak, predetermined, for if we invert grammatically the order of the last two word-groups, their intonation must be altered to conform to the characteristic melody of the sentence as a whole. Trois bergers | passaient un soir | par une grande station thermale, | nonmée Eaux-Bonnes. This arrangement, of course, gives the maximum of prominence to the tone-group—par une grande station thermale, and the importance of the tone-group nonmée Eaux-Bonnes is thereby considerably lessened.

The highest pitch need not always occur in the last tone group One may say trois bergers | passaunt un soir | par Eaux-Bonnes | pour gagner leur village, with the highest pitch in tone group 3, or, trois bergers | passaunt un soir | par Eaux-Bonnes | en s'en retournant | a leur vellage, with the highest pitch still in tone group 3, the thought of the return being expressed in two final tone groups instead of one. The pitch of tonegroup 4 is in that case, intermediary, and forms the transition between the highest pitch in 3 and the lowest in 5 (just as tone group 2 forms the transition between tone groups 1 and 3) The even trend of French intonation becomes evident not only in the gradual ascent in pitch between the stllables irois, , par (the first syllables of the first three tone groups of †a the above model sentence), but also in the regularly increasing intervals between the last syllable but one and the last syllable in each of these tone groups. The pitch of the syllable gers is but slightly higher than that of ber, which is slightly higher than trois but the interval between soir and un is greater, while the pitch of Bonnes is noticeably higher than that of Eaux

The above are characteristic features of French intonation which English people are apt to neglect

- The following is a short summary of the general rule, to be observed in reading the model sentence. Trois bergers | passaient un soir | par Eaux-Bonnes | en s'en retournant | a leur village (It is assumed that the individual sounds are correctly pronounced. The figures in brackets refer to the sections.)
 - I The pupil must speak out Each syllable must be clearly articulated (8)
 - 2 All syllables are to have equal stress except the last syllable of each tone group, which is to be slightly more accented (6)
 - 3 There must be no "gliding" between the penultimate and final syllable of a tone group (14)

- 4. The pitch should gradually ascend within each tone-group except the last. (14.)
- 5. There should be regularly increasing intervals between the last syllable but one and the last in each of the tonegroups. In the last tone-group the pitch should fall suddenly from the penultimate to the final syllable. The latter has a level tone. (16 and 14.)
- 6. The syllables within the tone-groups gradually ascend in pitch, and the tone-groups should be similarly graded, the highest pitch occurring at the end of tone-group 4; but the highest pitch may occur at the end of tone-group 3 (see section 16) in which case tone-group 4 is intermediary and forms the transition between the highest pitch in tone-group 3 and the lowest in tone-group 5.

Of course it is not a general rule that the highest pitch, the maximum of prominence, will always occur exactly in the middle of the sentence, as it does in this case. In a symmetrically constructed sentence like the above, however, we have a clear illustration of the fundamental principles of French intonation.

Theory alone, of course, will not enable the pupil to acquire a correct French intonation; it must be combined with careful observation and imitation of the teacher's performance, example being always better than precept.

IV.

THE TEACHING OF FRENCH INTONATION.

18. "All users of speech (no matter what their nationality or language, no matter whether musically trained or not) are users of tones, and consequently already possess the elements of any intonation system. All they have to do is to perform wittingly and consciously what they are already in the habit of doing unwittingly and unconsciously."

¹ H. Palmer, English Intonation, p. 5.

In helping the pupil to intone the foreign language "wittingly and consciously," the example of the teacher is all important for the class will reflect the teacher's ability to intone correctly. If the teacher reads and speaks French with the intonation peculiar to his native town or country, if he is not even aware of the differences that exist between the melody of his native language and that of French, he is actually deceiving his pupils. They have a right to hear and be taught to intone the foreign language correctly. They can learn to do this as easily as they learned the intonation of their native tongue. It is fundamentally a matter of hibit.

Therefore in the beginners class the teacher should speals and read all French words and sentences with the characteristic French melody, and should require his pupils to repeat them in the same manner. Simultaneous practice of the exercises is to be recommended. The voices of 20-30 pupils intoning a word or sentence tring out the melody much more clearly than the teacher's voice alone. It is a good plan for the teacher to indicate the rise and fall of the melody with his hand, as a matter of fact, if the pupils experience any difficulty in distinguishing between the rising and falling of the voice, they can often be made to overcome this difficulty by indicating the rise and fall with their hand whilst intoning the word or sentence.

Ag un, the teacher can indicate the trend of the intonation by means of dots and lines on the blackboard.

In the upper classes where the pupils have been learning French for some time, but do not intone correctly, and in cases where the teacher limiself is not thoroughly familiar with the principles of French intonation, too much should not be attempted at first. For instance, the whole lesson should not be spent in trying to intone all conversational and reading matter correctly. The teacher should spend five (or more) minutes of each lesson in the upper classes in systematic practice of the French Intonation Lycroises. By the end of the year there will not only be a marked improvement in the pupils' oral work, but, once the Intonation Exercises have been worked through, teachers

and pupils will be able to tackle any passage of French prose or verse and intone it correctly. They will do this at first consciously, but later quite unconsciously.

In all poems and prose passages learned by heart the correct French intonation should be insisted on.

EXPLANATION OF THE SYMBOLS.

THE DOT SYSTEM.

Each dot represents a syllable. Its position with regard to the preceding and following syllables indicates its relative pitch. A thick dot represents the final syllable of a tone-group, and signifies at the same time that this syllable is to be slightly accented.

A continuous upward slanting row of dots indicates a corresponding succession of rising syllables. The thick dot marking the final syllable of an ascending tone-group is placed perpendicularly over the dot of the preceding syllable, so that the abrupt rise in pitch between the syllables may be clearly illustrated. Similarly the final syllable of a sentence is indicated by a thick dot placed perpendicularly below the dot of the preceding syllable.

If a tone-group consists of only two syllables, the dots representing them are placed in a vertical line, the position of the thick dot indicating the direction of the rise or fall. Thus, if the thick dot is placed above, the tone-group is a rising one, if it is placed below, it indicates a falling tone-group.

A small ring (Ex. 10) in place of a thick dot gives special prominence to the syllable with the highest pitch, the "point culminant" of a whole series of tone-groups.

Two tone-groups, closely connected as regards subject-matter, are sometimes combined to form one double tone-group. In this case the ascending melody of the second section is merely a continuation of that occurring in the first section, but the position of the first syllable of the second section is a little lower than

that of the penultimate syllable of the first section. This is shown by the corresponding arrangement of the dots. The abrupt rise in pitch between the penultimate and ultimate syllables of the first section is in no way diminished by the joining of the tone groups. Three tone groups combined into one are represented in a similar way by a corresponding arrangement of the dots.

The horizontal line found in each intonation picture is, in the first instance, murely a guiding line enabling the reader to determine at a glance the relative positions of the dots. But it also represents an approximate middle pitch. The reader should not, however, waste time trying to discover what his middle pitch is. The line is a mere guide.

THE LINE SYSTEM

As the dots in Exercises 1-11 represent the syllables within a tone group, so the lines in Exercises 16-30 represent a tone-group within a sentence

Exercises 12-15 show the transition Exercises 12 and 13 still indicate the separate syllables by the dots placed on the lines, in 14 and 15 these aids are omitted, but the lines correspond exactly in length to the rows of dots they replace. After this, for the sake of economising space, the lines have been perceptibly shortened, and now merely indicate the trend of the intonation.

Throughout the exercises dots alone have been used to illustrate the abrupt rise or fall in pitch occurring at the end of each tone-group. Tone-groups consisting of one syllable are, of course, represented by a single thick dot, and tone groups consisting of two syllables by two dots as described on page 10. In addition, dots have been used in cases where the syllables of the tone-group, for some reason or other, do not follow the normal trend of the intonation. This often occurs when the final low tone draws down with it one or more preceding unstressed syllables.

A small ring in place of a thick dot has the same value as indicated in the dot system above

Lines with one or two indentations in the middle represent double or triple tone-groups respectively, and should be read as described above. The indentation itself indicates the point of contact of two tone-groups. In the printed texts the longer perpendicular lines mark the limits of the tone-groups, the shorter ones the point at which the indentations occur in double or triple tone-groups.

The figures placed before the tone-groups in the texts and above the corresponding intonation-pictures will facilitate the comparison of the different sections.

APPENDIX I

TREATMENT OF THE FINAL TONE-GROUPS

In Exercises 2-11 the principle underlying the construction of the final tone-groups is that all syllables preceding the final syllable of the tone group gradually ascend. The subject-matter of the texts has been specially selected with a view to illustrating this simple and fundamental principle of French intonation.

From Exercise 12 onwards the subject-matter of the texts has been taken at random from various sources. It will be seen that the intonation pictures of these final tone-groups do not always show the regular intonation of Exercises 6-11. The final low time often draws down with it one, two or even three preceding unstressed syllables. The reason for this seeming contradiction is that from Exercise 12 onwards the subject matter of the texts has not been specially chosen to illustrate the above fundamental principle, and full liberty has been allowed for individual interpretation. Thus in all cases where M de Fourmestraux's intonation differed from the rule stated above, such departures from the normal have been recorded in the intonation-pictures.

In order that the reader may draw his own conclusions with regard to the treatment of final tone groups, it has been considered helpful to make the following synopsis of the examples occurring in the first eleven connected texts (12-22)

I INIONATION OF FINAL TONE-GROUPS FOLLOWING THE RULE OF EXERCISES 6-11

A The final tone group ends in a word of two or more syllables. The final syllable has the lowest tone, and the penultimate has the highest tone in the ascending tone group

Dissyllable endings —en hwer 12, I 10, le diner 12, V 11, et le diner 12, VI 7, sont ecrites 13, I 8, il y a deux aiguilles 10, qui

Note - Black figures denote exercises Roman numerals, the sections of the texts, and small Arabic figures, tone groups

marque les minutes 14; du gilet II. 5; en acier III. 8; ou en argent IV. 9; ou en albâtre 11; que la pendule V. 3; de votre voisin 15, V. 2; si tu veux répondre 15, VII. 5; son ministre 16, I. 4; du cabinet II. 4; et qui pleurait 17. I. 6; pour la fermière 18, I. 3; resta sans réponse 19, I. 10; les lignes suivantes 15; de vous écrire II. 26; Victor Hugo 31; dans le monde entier 20, I. 46; et d'un pays II. 51; ou embarqués à Marseille III. 4; et du nord de l'Europe IV. 29; et le contrôle à sa façon 21, II. 13; pour s'assurer, i si elles sont solides 16; avait été précoce 22, I. 2; si tu touches à un pinceau II. 2; c'est le petit Stevens VII.; chez tes parents VIII. 4; le gamin de suivit IX. 2; à l'examen suivant XIII. 4; n'était admis 7.

Polysyllabic endings:—de chronomètres 13, II. 2; [décorées 13, IV. 7]¹; de commandement 15, title; il faut m'excuser 19, II. 8; en tourbillons 20, I. 32; de comparable II. 7; qu'on renverra ¡ à l'étranger III. 13; et catera 23; et compte plus ¡ de 640000 ¡ habitants IV. 6; suivi la même ¡ progression 8; [d'importance 14]; est supprimé 20, IV. 17; [ambulant 21, I. 7]; de l'animal 9; il demanda 22, V. 2; l'en dissuadait XI. 11. — d'être interrogé 15, VII. 2; avant d'être interrogé VII. 7; une lettre ¡ de remerciements 19, I. 8; [ineffaçable 20 I. 15]; brûlait ¡ de désobéir 22, III. 2; à se réaliser XI. 3. — sur la Méditerranée 20, I. 39; est tout à fait ¡ extraordinaire II. 3.

- B. The final tone-group ends in a monosyllabic word, which has the lowest tone.
- (a) A preceding unstressed syllable has the highest tone in the ascending tone-group: que tu fais 12, VIII. 2; de devant la bouche 15, III. 7; ne croisez pas les jambes 8; à la bouche VI. 4; attends ton² tour VII. 3; quand je te parle 9; avec son frère 18, V. 4; à votre mère (votra) 19, II. 13; doit être douce (e:tra) 19, II. 22; qu'on en tire 20, IV. 21; met à jour 21, II. 11; mais pour voir 19. Cf. the following polysyllabic endings with unstressed penultimate: avec le porteplume (portaplym) 15, VI. 2; elle est dure | quelquefois

¹ The square bracket indicates that the word is not only the end of the final tone-group, but is itself the final tone-group. Such words are included in the summary at the end of this appendix.

² Possessives often have the same syntactical value as the definite article; they are in that case to be treated as unstressed. Similarly prepositions like for r.

(kalkəfwa) 19, II-24, dans l'atcher | de Roqueplan (rokəplă) 22, NI-6

(b) A preceding stressed syllable has the highest tone in the ascending tone group regardez-mon! 15, IV 5, no le derangez pas V 3, noris pas VIII 1, derrière mon 17, III 6, n'oubliez pas cela 19, II 16, et restez sage 30, il les sort tous 21, II 24, pour qu'il ne les retroute pas 31 qui sera un grand peintre 22, X 6, n'en revenait pas XIV 2

II INTOVATION OF FINAL TONE GROUPS DEPARTING FROM THE RULL OF ENERGISES 6-11

A The final tone group ends in a dissyllabic or poly-yllabic word

The final syllable has the lowest tone

One or more preceding syllables participate in the fall

Tone groups ending in a dissyllabic word je mange unel tentree 12, II 21 et aux autres edifices] publics 13, V 12, laissez votre voisin tranquille 15, V 1, éles-vous au travail 16, II 10, pour tous vos tresors 16, III 11, je l'ai perau 17, II 7, une belle piche voisille 18 I v, et lu ne sais rien encore 22, XII 3 Similarly ne vous courbez pas comme ça 15, II 2

Tone groups ending in a polysyllabic word les plus petits] chronometres 13, III 2, est capitinante 20, I 18, le fruit] rafraichissant 18, II 5 In a polysyllabic word group qui diff tout joseux 17, III 8, l'importance] de Marseille 20, II 53, sur les édifices publics] de notre (notro) ville 11, VIII 4

Compare final tone groups with falling pitch throughout [a quoi sert le timbre] des pendules 14, VII 2, [où sont placees] les horloges? 14, VIII 2, [qui chait la residence] de Sully 16, I 11, [charged d'une masse] de papiers 16, II 7, [depuis trois heures] du matin 16, II 13, [servent a orner] les cheminees (4 syllables) 13, IV 3, [pour mener] une pareille ve 16, III 6

B The final tone group ends in a monosyllabic word. The latter has the lowest tone

The single square bracket at this point is placed after the syllable with the highest patch in the ascending tone group

- (a) A single preceding unstressed syllable participates in the fall: à sept heures et demie] du soir 12, IV. 4; le mouvement] des roues 13, V. 6; où porte-t-on] les montres? 14, V. 1; je vous rends] le vôtre 17, III. 11; lui porter] la pêche 18, III. 3; à tous] les deux 18, V. 7; cinq fois] par jour 12, I. 2; je fais cinq repas] par jour 12, I. 3; . . . manges-tu] par jour? 12, VII. 2; regardez droit] devant vous 15, IV. 3; lui défendait] de peindre 22, I. 7; ses habitudes] se fixent 21, II. 2.
- (b) Two preceding unstressed syllables participate in the fall: éloignez votre buste] de la table 15, II. 4; mettez les mains] sur la table 15, III. 3. A whole final tone-group with similar falling pitch: [ne vous appuyez pas la tête] dans les mains 15, III. 2.

SUMMARY.

The following summary gives the number of examples collected under each heading.

- I. Intonation following the rule of Exercises 6-11.
 - A. Final tone-groups ending in a dissyllabic word: 34.

in a polysyllabic word: 24.

- B. Final tone-groups ending in a monosyllabic word,
 - (a) a preceding unstressed syllable having the highest tone in the ascending tone-group: 12 (15),
 - (b) a preceding stressed syllable having the highest tone: 10.
- II. Intonation departing from the rule of Exercises 6-11.
 - A. Final tone-groups ending

in a dissyllabic word, the final syllable having the lowest tone, and the penultimate syllable participating in the fall: 9.

in a polysyllabic word, the final syllable having the lowest tone, and several syllables participating in the fall: 3, 3, 7.

26 FRENCH INTONATION EXFRCISES

- B Final tone groups ending in a monosyllabic word
 - (a) a single preceding unstressed syllable participating in the fall 12, two such syllables participating in the fall 2 (3)
 - (b) a preceding stressed syllable participating in the fall 0

The results may be summed up as follows

- A If the final tone group ends in a dissyllabic or polysyllabic word, the intonation of Exercises 6-11 is preferred
- B If the final tone group ends in a monosyllabic word a preceding unstressed syllable may either have the highest tone or else participate in the fall of the final syllable. A preceding stressed syllable never seems to participate in the fall

APPENDIX II.1

EMPHATIC INTONATION² IN CONVERSATION.

7.

"One of the functions of intonation is to indicate subtle shades of meaning which cannot well be expressed in words. . . . In fact, we may say that what we call expression depends almost entirely on intonation." Where final words require an emphatic intonation the typical French melody differs slightly from the normal in that the antepenultimate syllable of a sentence has the lowest tone, the penultimate syllable rising correspondingly above the middle pitch, while the final syllable ends on the middle pitch, or slightly above it. The preceding part of the sentence is usually spoken more or less uniformly. The following are examples heard by Professor Klinghardt in Paris and the provinces:

(a) 1. c'est une] comédie!⁴ 2. à huit heures] du matin. 3. on peut écrire çu]dès maintenant (in the last case the five syllables in front of the bracket fell gradually from a somewhat higher pitch to the middle pitch).

In addition, the antepenultimate syllable and the last one received rather more stress—a characteristic feature in conversation. This is indicated in the intonation-picture by thick dots. The stress on the antepenultimate syllable is somewhat greater than that of the last syllable, but this is not shown in the intonation-picture.

The principle seems to be that the speaker inclines to emphasise only the autepenultimate syllable by a decided fall in pitch. The rise in pitch on the penultimate syllable is a

¹ See the Intonation-pictures to Appendix II., p. 90.

² See page 6 for treatment of emphasis in French.

³ Modern Language Teaching, Vol. X., No. 7, 1914 (article by D. Jones).

^{*} The small dashes in the intonation-picture merely indicate the preceding words of the sentence.

Lind of reaction against the preceding fall. The last syllable simply terminates the tone group by returning approximately to the middle pitch.

(b) In most cases this lind of emphatic intonation is combined with a "ghding' rise or fall in pitch (legato), which is abnormal in French speech, and therefore all the more striking when it does occur. The trend of this legato movement is as follows. The anters nultimate syllable begins on a low tone and has a strong stress. As this stress gradually diminishes, the tone rises in a crescendo decrescendo movement through the high pitch of the penultimate syllable, and falls again with strong stress to the final syllable, which terminates with diminished stress and falling tone. The whole gives an effect of clusticity "which is heightened by the fact that this emphatic intonation is accompanied by an increase in stress as well as a lengthening of the vowels in the antepenultimate and final syllables As a symbol for the rising tone of the antepenultimate syllable and the falling tone of the final syllable, an inverted comma and an ordinary large comma have been used

I thous faut des]expériences 2 dalors 3 cela reut dire 4 cous avez] bien trace 5 j'en]au mangé 6 nous tracersons] bien une salle (here the tone glides down on i) 7 ah, la] belle infant! 8 rien que la] nourriture (downward glide on the final r)

The small part played by logical stress in French speech is clearly seen from the fact that the strongly stressed ante-penultimate syllable often consists of words like prepositions, auxiliary verbs, or weak prefixes 9 en Sicile 10. dans l'espace 11 j'ai hurlé 12 acce les cufants 13 on n'est pas des enfants 14 de grandes relations

It is evident then that emphatic intonation obeys a law of its own and does not depend upon the particular sounds or words with which the given sentence ends. In none of the above examples did the antepenultimate syllable imply a contrast

- (c) A third type of this emphatic intonation occurring at the end of sentences is seen in the following examples, where two or more unstressed syllables are found between the first and last stressed syllable.
 - 1. oh,] absolument! 2. elle n'en] a pas l'air du tout. In 1 the pitch of the syllable "so" lies between the lowest pitch on "ab" and the highest on "lu"; in 2, the two syllables "l'air du" descend gradually in pitch from the highest tone on pas till the lowest tone of the final syllable is reached.
- (d) A fourth type is seen when the middle syllable drops out altogether. In this case the first and last syllables retain their characteristic intonation—rising and falling "glides."

1. il l'est j toujours (the highest pitch is discernible on the intermediary j (5); the tone glides down on the final r, as in b 8 in nourriture and b 6 in the l of salle). 2. combien ses idées sont j anciennes (downward gliding tone on n). 3. ne le j dites pas. 4. c'est toujours le j mariage (highest pitch on the j of marja:5, cf. No. 1.)

In this case, too, there is no logical stress. The strongly stressed penultimate syllable consists of insignificant words or parts of words, like the antepenultimate syllable in b above. 5. une révolution s'est faite] en lui. 6. . .] des crampes. 7. . . . et qui se] repent. 8. vous connaissez la] recette. The lengthening of the penultimate syllable seems to be general, even when the penultimate syllable contains an o.

II.

The following fragmentary sentences with final tone-groups have this in common that the final tone rises suddenly—in normal intonation it falls—is lengthened and then "glides" down.

(a) In these examples all the preceding syllables have a uniform pitch. 1... Non, left quinze! 2. C'est comfmode! 3. Malheureusefment! 4... qui n'est passair. 5... dans la nafture. 6. une gerbe deft fleurs. 7. c'est agréfable. 8. une folie Anfglaise. 9... comme on fait les lujnettes. 10.

- et dire qu'elle est stufpide! Il elle a une timidifé! 12. vous vois éles lere à repli heures [ce matin (highest tone on heures, the three syllables of the two following words have the uniform pitch of the first part of the sentence)
- (b) The preceding syllables gradually fall till middle pitch is reached, the final syllable has the highest tone as in (a) 1 on foul dire' 2 Gent. Ilh' (in cilling out the name of the station) 3 cour coulcil rire' 4 ca me fait] mal (tone gliding down on I) 5 fai assiz defrous'

Ш

The following additional collection of specimens of French intonation has been added to show the reader that the authors have not turned a deaf ear to the extraordinary variety of French speech tones. The authors also wished to encourage the reader to make a similar collection when on a visit to France.

The following examples consist of small sentences—or concluding parts of sentences—The pitch in the preceding part of the latter (as pointed out on page 27) is nearly always uniform

The emphatic intonation begins on the concluding part of the sentence, and the hearer gets the impression that this predominating intonation gives expression to the meaning of the whole sentence. Therefore, in collecting specimens of this emphatic intonation, it is the end of the sentence that must be specially noted.

The thick dot in the accompanying intonation pictures again indicates the syllable that has the strongest stress (often very strong in animated conversation). Sometimes several syllables in succession, or at intervals receive an additional stress. I Mais, mon Dieu, ce n'est pas la peine! 2 Mais, c'est très joh! (two syllables with additional stress). 3 c'est la chose la plus terrible qui existe. 4 je suis incapable d'en prendre une goutle! 5 qu'est-ce que c'était, je me rappelle plus. 6 ah, merci, impossible! (three syllables in succession pronounced with strong stress, and in addition separated by short pauses to make the

whole more expressive).1 7. mais, on en boit tellement! (an appeal to the hearer's judgment, hence rising tone; otherwise the two stressed syllables are treated as the three in No. 6). S. ah. c'était effrayant! 9. il a toujours tout. 10. j'ai énormément à lire. 11. elle est très bien payée! (an appeal to the hearer's judgment, cf. No. 7). 12. c'était vraiment bien arrangé! 13. lui est répugnant. 14. de menues dépenses. 15. elle n'en a bas l'air du tout. 16. le matin pour aller au bain. 17. ah, je n'ai pas plié ma serviette! 18. c'est la fille du comte de Paris (meaning "don't you know that?"). 19. je ne connais personne. 20. quelle idée de descendre avec elle enfin! 21. c'est impossible! (different from No. 6). 22. moi, j'ai les pieds bouillants. 23. ah, ça vient de Paris! 24. cela m'éviterait la peine de lui écrire (no contrast implied-lui considered as the first syllable of the compound "lui écrire"). 25. malheur aux vaincus (the actual pitch of the breathed u is hard to determine, but the speaker seems to feel the pitch as indicated in the intonation-picture).

The following additional examples occur only in animated conversation. They show a fairly regular alternation between stressed syllables with high pitch and unstressed syllables with low pitch.

1. une redingote. 2. mais, c'est très joli! 3. un décavé. 4. ah vous rêvez! (no contrast implied). 5. c'est malhonnète! 6. un canard! 7. désarmé (meditatively). S. mille baleines! (feminine exclamation). 9. quelle horreur!

It will be seen that the above collection of examples is not very extensive, and is concerned merely with quite short groups of syllables spoken for the most part with great animation.

-Veiex-tu que je le dise, mon ami : tout cela, c'est de la comédie.- Et finsieurs fois, séparant les syllabes : de la co-mé-die.

¹ In the following sentence taken from André Gide's La Porte étrate, Paris, Mercure de France. 1910, p. 21, the separated syllables convey the same expressive emphasis as im-pos-sible above.

APPENDIX III 1

THE INTONATION OF CLETAIN VERBAL FORMS

The repetition of the tenses is an excellent method either of runing the pupils' French intonation from the start, or of inculcating correct habits of intonation. It all depends on the teacher. He ought to insist upon his pupils repeating the tenses in exactly the same way that French children have to repeat them.

(a)

1 j'ai nous atons
tu as cous acez
il a ils ont

Just think for a moment of the way in which English children are apt to intone the present tense of avoir. This is what we usually hear. There is a fall in pitch after each person, singular and plural, and probably the voice glides down on the syllables as and a. Then the a of atoms and acce both receive a strong stress, the voice again gliding down on the a. The last syllable out ends on a low gliding tone.

In French the whole tense should be intoned as follows the first syllable i at is slightly above middle pitch, the pitch rises for as, the highest pitch being reached on a. The syllable nous begins above middle pitch (a little higher than i'ai), rises slightly for a and jumps up to cons. Vous acez follows practically the same trend, but all the syllables have a slightly lower pitch. The last two syllables—ils ont—finish in the characteristic French way with an abrupt fall to ont, this final low tone being level, not gliding as in English.

2 je n'ai pas nous n'avons pas tu n'as pas rous n'avez pas il n'a pas ils n'ont pas

The negative is treated in a similar way (cf the intonation-picture)

¹ See the intonation-pictures to Appendix III, p 93

3. ai-je? avons-nous? as-tu? avez-vous? ont-ils?

No difference between the intonation of this and (a) 1.

n'ai-je pas?

n'avons-nous pas?

The fact that ai-je? is pronounced as a monosyllable and n'ai-je pas? as a dissyllable (nespa?) should be noted.

4. j'ai été nous avons été je n'ai pas été nous n'avons pas été avons-nous été?

n'ai-je pas été? n'avons-nous pas été?

(b)

1. j'aime nous aimons tu aimes vous aimez il aime ils aiment

In nous aimons and vous aimez avoid the mistakes pointed out above in reference to nous avons, vous avez.

Also note that the s vowel should not be unduly lengthened.

je n'aime pas nous n'aimons pas

2. j'ai aimé nous avons aimé je n'ai pas aimé nous n'avons pas aimé

3. aimes-tu? aimez-vous? n'aimes-tu pas? n'aimez-vous pas?

Insistence on the repetition of these tenses in the manner indicated will not only lead to the acquisition of correct intonation in all verbal forms, but will also aid materially in the reading of continuous passages.

Exercises.

Texts

One tone-group

1

Paris Marseille Toulouse, Bordeaux, Châlons, Nancy, Carnot, Loubet Fallieres Robert, Gustave, Marcel, Fernand, l'armée, la chasse, l'argent, la peine, la tante, la glace, les hommes, les pères les merce, les bancs, les tables, les arbres, la classe, l'eleve, le maître le roi, l'i reine, l'enfant l'amour, l'ami, l'artiste, les gens la regie, le froid, le poèle

2

A Paris, a Marseille, a Toulouse, à Bordeaux, a Châlons, à Nanct, à Carnot, a Loubet, a Fallieres à Robert, etc., a l'urace, a la chasse, à l'enfant, les parents, les amis, le tableau, le pupitre, etonnant, étonne en ete, en hiver, en automne, au printemps en marchant, en lisant, en mangeant, pour partir, par la ville, sur la table, dans la poche, le crayon, l'ecolier, le plumier, le lycce, le couloir, le marchand, le discours, dans les champs, la manœuvre, l'arrivée, le départ, le ballon, les soldats

Exercises.
Intonation-pictures.

One tone-group.

1.

•

2.

•

3.

Le pavillon le postillon, le president, la marguerite, les tableaux noirs les professeurs, le directeur, nous arrivons, vous protestez ils commencerent, vous les avez, il m'a puri, tu les prendras, pres des Tuileries une joie énorme, l'honneur sacre a Montluçon, c'est mon ami en bavardant, il est tombé, un be in jardin, l'aeroplane, le dirigeable, les artilleurs, c'est ma patrie dans la foret a la bonne heure le chant du cygne, le tour du monde il faut s'instruire c'est a mon tour, je ne l'aime pas

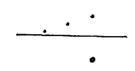
4

Je lis a haute voix c est un bon ami, nous nous en irons, il cause en marchant l'administration c'est plus fort que moi, en mangeant des noix, c'est la charité, nous les avons vus, elle le recevra on l'a admire tu m'en parleras, en me l'expliquant, il s'en souviendra je l'ai emporte, ça m'est bien egal, tu viendras nous voir, sur la mer Baltique, c est la Normandie, je pars pour l'Afrique nous irons demain tu ne m'écoutes pas, je vais vous punir c est un paresseux ils s'endormiront, ne nous pressons pas tu criais trop fort

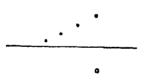
5

Après avoir parle, avec tous mes amis, dans la plus grande miscre pour vous le demontrer nous vendrons la maison, nous ne l'avons pas vu, nous l'attendrons toujours, ne parlons pas trop tot c'est ma meilleure anue, votre chien est mechant, je veux bien t'écouter ne vous dérangez pas, c'est la récreation, nous en avons plusièurs, ils emporterent leurs livres, l'amour de la patne, c'est bien tròp difficile en attendant son train, l'automobile est là, nous n'aimons pas la biere

3.



4.



5.

Two tone-groups.

6.

A Paris, on travaille, a Paris, on s'amuse, mon ami parrivera, à la joie | de mon pere, le plaisir | des enfants, dans une heure | il viendra, suivez moi | à Nancy, ils viendront | a cinq heures, n'en dis nen | à Robert, je l'ai dit | a Alfred, il mentait | constamment, je l'ai lu | dans Jules Verne, nous jouerons | aujourd'him, cet cte | il pleut trop, en causant | il tomba, cet hiver | est glacial, la marine | est très forte, notre armée | est puissante, je l'ai vu | tout a l'heure, il viendra | dans hint jours, c'est le tour | de Gustave, nous partons | en vacances.

7.

Nous t'attendrons | chez tes amis, on va elire | un président; on a elu | deux deputes, nous avons vu | cet accident, on l'avait vu | avec plaisir, pour vivre heureux, | vivons caches, le tour du monde | en quarante jours, n'en parlez pas | à vos amis; n'arrivez pas | apres sept heures, qui l'aurait cru | a sa naissancé? les monuments | de cette belle ville, je l'ai connu | des son enfance, la nourriture | des amimaux, je l'enverrai | ou tu voudras

8 Two tone-groups with a varying number of syllables. a) L'école.

¹ Nous allons | a l'école ² Nous sommes | des eleves ² Nous entrons | dans la salle

Two tone-groups.

6.

7.

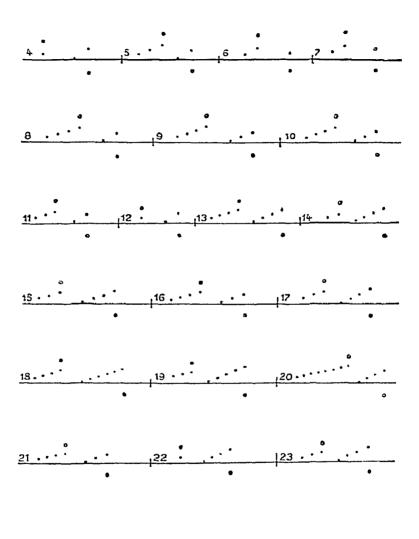
8. Two tone-groups with a varying number of syllables.
a) L'école.

- ⁴ La salle | a une porte | ⁵ Nous sommes assis | sur des bancs
- Nous lisons | des fables Nous avons | des maitres
- 8 Nous avons des sacs | pour nos livres | 8 Notre salle d'étude | est haute et grande | 10 Pendant les leçons | nous sommes assis
- ¹¹ Nous sommes charmes | de l'histoire ¹² Chaque banc | a deux places ¹³ Il v a de l'encre | dans les encriers ¹⁴ Chacun a | un petit casier
- ¹⁶ J'a₁ mon caster | pour serrer mes livres | ¹⁶ Beaucoup ont leurs livres | dans des serviettes | ¹⁷ Le maître occupe | une estrade elevée
- ¹⁸ A cote de lui, | 11 y a un grand tableau ¹⁹ Le tableau noir | est sur un grand chevalet ²⁰ Pendant les leçons de geographie, | nous avons un globe
- Nous avons aussi | des cartes murales 22 Le globe | represente la terre 23 Une carte murale | represente l'Allemagne

Note that in Ex 8a) 13 and elscuhere Professor Klinghardt evidently insists on a very slow pronunciation, making three syllables of d y a instead of two, which is the usual pronunciation

b) Lever et Dejeuner

* Ils se lavent | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | avec du savon
* Ils se lavaient toujours | ave



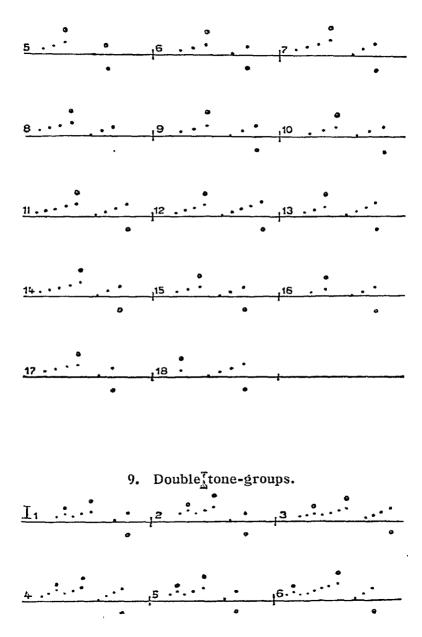
b) Lever et Déjeuner.

1...,2...,3...,4...

- ⁵ Il est sept heures | et quart ⁶Dépechons nous | de manger ⁷ Vous arriverez tous | beaucoup trop tard
- Nous serons habilles | dans dix minutes Ils se dépêchent | autant que possible IIIs ont vite fait | de s'habiller
- u Ils ont encore le temps | de se debarbouiller 12 Ils nettoient leurs dents | avec la brosse a dents 12 En dix minutes, | leur toilette est fa te

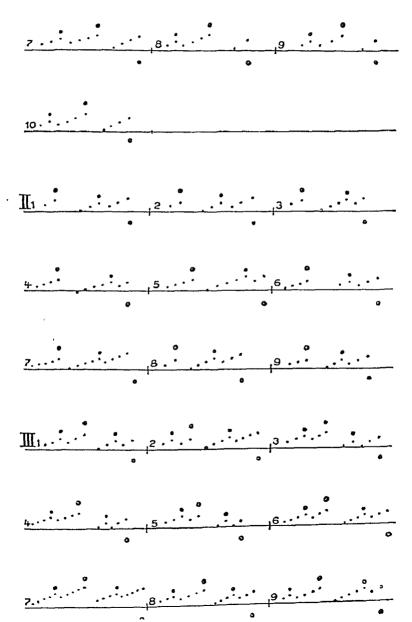
9 Double tone-groups,

- I 'Nous avons | de jois sacs | pour nos livres 'Ils se rendent | tous les dimanches | a la messe 'Notre lycte | a ete bâti | en dix-neuf cent deux
 - Nous avons fait | hier matin | une composition Je demeure | à dix minutes | du lycee Nous passerons | le premier octobre prochaîn | en rhétorique



7 Mon frère aîne i entrera alors | en philosophie 8 Je crois bien i qu'il fera après cela | sa medecine 8 J'entrerai | probablement | 1 Saint-Cyr

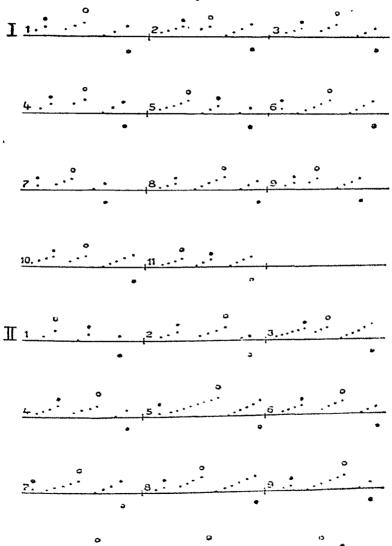
- 10 Mon cousin | est entre premier | a Polytechnique
- II ¹ A Paris, on peut s'instruire et s'amuser ² Dans cette ville, les ctrangers sont en grand nombre ³ Dans les rues, la circulation est très vive
 - *Charles Quint disait | Paris n'est pas une ville, | mais un monde * 5 Les Champs Elyses | sont la plus belle promenade | de Paris * Sur les grands boulevards | les promeneurs | sont très nombreux
 - ⁷ Le Metropolitam | est le meilleur moyen | de communication ⁸ Tous les fiacres | sont des taximètres | a pneumatiques ⁹ Les taxautos | sont egalement | tres recherches.
- III ¹ La Seine divise | la capitale | en deux parties | inégales ² Sur ce beau | et grand fleuve, | une trentaine de ponts | ont ête bâtis ³ I a capitale | est divisée | en plusieurs | arrondissements
 - Chaque arrondissement | est administre | par un maire | et ses adjoints 5 Les monuments | de Paris | sent nombreuv | et grandioses 6 Le musee du Louvre | et l'Opera | ont une renommée | universelle
 - La gigantesque tour | de l'ingemeur Eiffel | est le monument | le plus élevé du monde Les environs | de la capitale | sont aussi celebres | par leur beauté A Versailles | et à Saint Germain, | on peut voir deux châteaux | merveilleux



10 Three tone-groups with a varying number of syllables.

- I Revenons | à la question | qui nous occupe En le traduisant, | nous n'aurions | qu'un mauvais allemand Bl ne faut pas | trop recourir | au dictionnaire
 - La provenance | de ce mot | n'est pas connue A la maison aussi, | il vous faut lire | à haute voix. Il faut | que l'oreille s'accoutume | aux sons (trangers.
 - ⁷ Ici, | il ne faut pas | lier le l' ⁸ Toutes les syllabes | doivent ctre articulées | distinctement. ⁹ La virgule, | en français | est un signe d'arret
 - 10 Observez surtout | les expressions | qui différent | de l'allemand " Depuis quelque temps, | votre ecriture | devient plus mauvaise
- II. Deux voleurs | avaient pris | un âne 2 Mais chacun d'eux | voulait le garder | pour lui seul 2 Pendant qu'ils se disputaient | et se battaient, | un troisième larron l'emmena
 - dit s'approcher | son frère tout brillant | et lui dit "Un jour, | en traversant un jardin public, | je rencontras un enfant qui semblait chercher | un objet perdu | et qui pleurait
 - 7 Ma mere | m'avait donne un sou | pour acheter du lait ⁸ J'ai perdu | une pièce de deux sous | que ma mere m'avait donnee ⁹ Tout à coup, | l'enfant se mit à pleurer | de plus belle.
 - Le monsieur | se retourna etonné | et lui demanda .
 Si je n'avais pas perdu deux sous, | j'en aurais quatre | à present ¹² La mere berçait dans ses bras | son enfant | malade

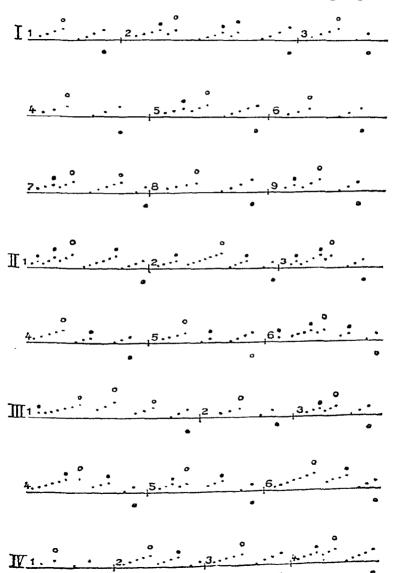
Three tone-groups with a varying number of syllables.



11 Sentences with a varying number of tone-groups

- I Votre traduction | n'est pas littérale 2 Traduisez toujours | mot à mot | quand la traduction | littérale | donne un bon allemand 3 Ne vous pressez pas | de répondre 4 Prenez le temps | de réflectur 5 Vous paraissez | avoir saisi | la pensee de l'auteur 6 Je vais reprendre | l'explication
 - Nous ne serons | vraiment contents | que lorsque nous aurons | tout compris Revenons maintenant | a notre sujet Revenons | à la question | qui nous occupe
- II ¹ Ce chapitre | contient beaucoup | d'expressions rares | qui ne sont peut etre pas toutes | dans votre dictionnaire ² bous bien des rapports, | la langue de la conversation | s'ecarte de la langue | litteraire ³ Il s'agit | de trouver le sens | qui convient | à ce passage
 - ⁴ Par rapport a l'allemand, | en est ici | un pléonasme ⁵ En le traduisant, | nous n'aurions | qu'un mauvais allemand ⁶ Ce mot | n'est pas pris ici | au sens propre, | mais au sens | figure
- III ¹ Rendez | le plus brièvement possible | la periphrase | que forment les vers | cinq, six et sept ² Interprétez | ces paroles! ³ Il ne faut pas | trop recourir | au dictionnaire
 - La partie allemande française | surtout | peut vous faire faire | de grosses fautes Bour bien ecrire | en français, | il faut penser | en français Bour perfectionner votre style, | il faut lire beaucoup | de bons auteurs
 - IV. 1 Prenez en | quelques uns 2 Je vous les recommande | pour votre lecture | personnelle 3 Ils vous interesseront | et vous instruiront 4 Relisez lentement | tous vos devoirs | avant de les donner (Schmidt-Tissèdre, Franz Unterrichtsspr., pp. 18-24)

11. Sentences with a varying number of tone-groups.



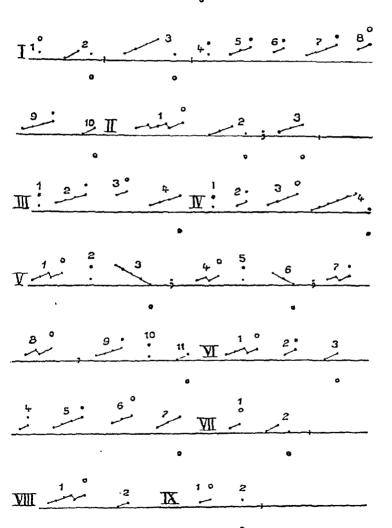
Sentences from daily life

12 Les repas.

- I 1 Je mange | 2 cinq fois par jour | 3 Je fais cinq repas par jour | 4 Je prends | 5 mon premier repas | 6 le matin | 7 a six heures et denue | 8 en etc. |
 - ² a sept heures et demie | ¹⁰ en hiver II. ¹ A neuf | ou dix heures | du matin, | ² je mange une beurree, | ³ c'est mon second repas
- III ¹ Je prends | ² mon troisieme repas | ³ à midi | ⁴ ou midi et demi IV ¹ Je mange | ² a quatre heures | ³ de l'après midi | ⁴ et à sept heures et demie du soir
 - V 1 Le repas | du matin | 2 s'appelle | 3 le petit dejeuner, | 4 le repas | de midi | 5 s'appelle | 6 le dejeuner, | 7 celui | de quatre houres |
 - * s'appelle | le gouter, | * et le repas du soir | 10 s'appelle | 11 le diner VI 1 Il y a | bien des gens | * qui ne font | 2 que trois repas |
 - * c'est alors | 5 le petit dejeuner, | 6 le déjeuner | 7 et le diner VII 1 Combien de fois | 2 manges tu par jour?
- VIII. 1 Quels sont les noms | des repas | 2 que tu fais?

 IX 1 Quand fais tu | 2 tes repas ? (K Kuhn, Franz
 Leseb f Anf, No 42)

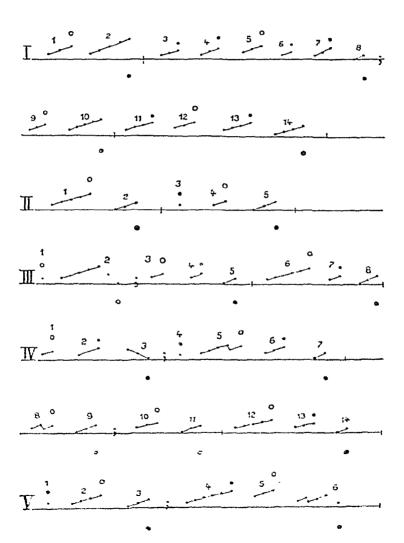
Sentences from daily life 12.



13. Les chronomètres

- I ¹ Les chronomètres | ² servent a indiquer l'heure | ³ Chaque chronometre, | ⁴ grand ou petit, | ⁵ a un cadran, | ⁶ ou les heures | ⁷ et les minutes | ⁸ sont écrites, |
 - ⁹ sur le cadran, | ¹⁰ il y a deux aiguilles | ¹¹ une petite aiguille | ¹² qui marque les houres, | ¹³ et une grande aiguille | ¹⁴ qui marque les minutés
- II ¹ Il y a plusieurs sortes | ² de chronomètres | ³ les montres, | ⁴ les pendules | ⁵ et les horloges
- III ¹ Les montres | ² sont les plus petits chronomètres, | ³ on les porte | ⁴ dans la poche | ⁵ du gilet | ⁶ Il y a des montres en or, | ⁷ en argent | ⁸ et en acier
 - IV ¹ Les pendules | ² servent à orner | ³ les cheminées, | ⁴ aussi | ⁵ leurs formes sont elles | très gracieuses | ⁶ et très richement | ⁷ decorees
 - ⁸ Les unes | sont en bronze | ⁹ ou en argent, | ¹⁰ d'autres en marbre | ¹¹ ou en albâtre | ¹² Elles sont munies d'un timbre | ¹³ qui sonne les heures | ¹⁴ et les demies
 - V 1 L'horloge | 2 est encore plus grosse | 3 que la pendule, | 4 elle a un long balancier, | 5 nommé le pendule, | 6 qui règle i le mouvement des rougs

13. ____

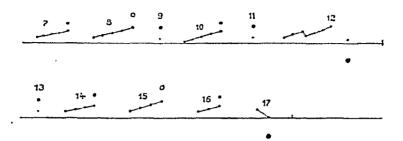


Il y a des horloges (qu'on suspend aux murailles et d'autres | 10 qui sont dans les clochers,) 11 aux gares | 12 et aux au | tres edifices publics

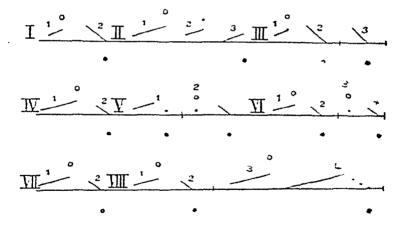
us Les gens | 14 qui passent dans les rues | 15 peuvent voir les cadrans | 16 qui leur indiquent | 17 l'heure qu'il est (1614 No 48)

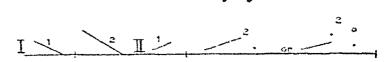
14 Opestions.

- I 1 quoi servent | 2 les chronomètres? II. 2 Qu'est-ce qui est ecrit | 2 sur le cadran | 2 des chronomètres? III 1 A quoi sert | 2 la petite aiguille? | 3 la grande aiguille?
- IV ¹ Quelles sortes de chronomètres | ² y a t-il? V. ¹ Ou porte t-on les montres? | ² De quoi | ² sont-elles faites? VI.¹ Où sont placees | ² les pendules? | ² De quoi | ² sont-elles faites?
- VII. A quoi sert le timbre (* des pendules? VIII 1 Où sont placées (* les horloges?) Y a-t-it des horloges (* sur les chifices publics de notre ville? (*bid)
 - 15 1 Intonation | 2 de commandement: | 2En classe.
 - I. ¹ Chacun à sa place! | ² Personne ne doit quitter sa place! II. ¹ Tenez vous droit! | ² Ne vous courbez pas comme ça!



14. ____

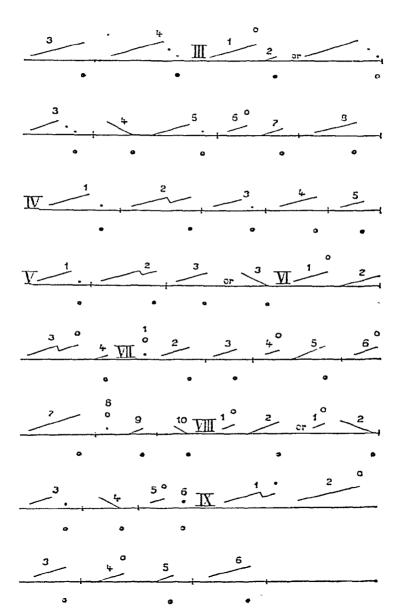




- ³ Ne vous rejetez pas en armère! | ⁴ Éloignez votre buste de la table! III ¹ Ne vous appuyez pas la tête | ² dans les mains!
- Mettez les mains sur la table! [Les mains sur la table!] Laissez vos mains tranquilles!] Otez les mains | de devant la bouche! | Ne croisez pas les jambes!
- IV ¹ Ne regardez pas de côte! | ² Ne regardez pas ¡ autour de vous! | ³ Regardez droit devant vous! | ⁴ Regardez par ici! | ⁵ Regardez moi!
 - V ¹Laissez votre voisin tranquille! | ² Ne vous occupez pas | de votre voisin! | ³ Ne le derangez pas! VI ¹ Ne vous amusez pas | ² avec le porte plume!
 - ³ Ve mettez pas | Ic porte plume | ⁴ a la bouche! VII.

 ¹ Attends | ² d'etre interioge! | ³ Attends ton tour! |

 ³ Lève la mun, | ⁵ si tu veux repondre! | ⁶ Ne parlez pas |
 - ⁷ avant d'etre interroge! | ⁸ Leve toi, | ⁹ quand je te parle! | ¹⁰ Assieds toi! VIII ¹ Ne ris pas | ² pour la moindre chose!
 - ³ Ne sois pas si sot! [* Sois plus serieux!] ⁵ Montrez plus [* de sérieux! IX ¹ Ne vous pressez pas | le matin | ² pour aller dans la salle des fêtes |
 - ² m pour en sortir! | ⁴ Marchez lentement | ⁵ et pose ment! | ⁶ N'enjambez pas les bancs! (Schmidt-Tissedre, Franz Universitisspr., pp. 39-41)

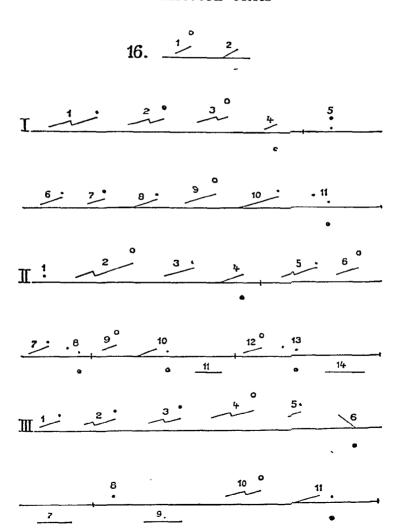


Connected texts

16 1 Henri IV | 2 et Sully.

- I ¹ Les courtisans (étaient jaloux | ² de la confiance | que Henri IV | ³ temoignait | a Sully, | ⁴ son ministre | ⁵ Un jour, |
 - ⁶ le roi invita | ⁷ plusieurs d'entre eux | ⁸ à l'accompagner | ⁹ jusqu' à l'Arschal, | ¹⁰ qui était la résidence | ¹¹ de Sully
- II ¹ Là, | ² il entre | sans se faire annoncer | ³ et frappe a la porte | ⁴ du cabinet | ⁵ Sully | était assis | ⁶ devant une table |
 - 7 chargée d'une masse | 8 de papiers | 8 «Depuis quand | 16 (tes-vous au travail) | 11 dit le roi | 12 «Depuis trois heures | 12 du matin | 14 répondit le ministre
- 111 Alors Henri IV, | 2 se tournant | vers ses courtisans | 2 et s'adressant | à l'un d'eux | 4 Combien d'argent ; voudriez vous | 5 pour mener | 4 une pareille vie? 6 |
 - ⁷ lui demanda-t il] ⁸ «Sire.» | ⁹ répliqua celui-ci, | ¹⁰ eje ne voudrais i la mener | ¹¹ pour tous vos trésors. (K-Kühn, Franz Leseb f Anf. No 111)

Connected texts

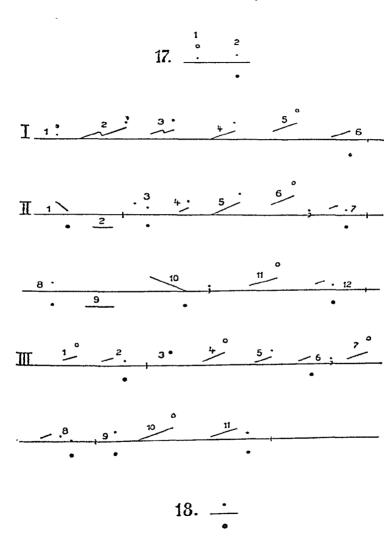


17. Le sou | 2 perdu.

- 1. Wn jour, | 2 cn traversant | un jardin public, | 2 je rencontral | un enfant | 4 qui semblait chercher | 4 un objet perdu | 6 ct qui pleurait
- II 1 •Qu'as tu done?» | 1 lui dis je | 3 •Ah! Monsieur, | 4 ma bonne mere | 5 m'avait donne un sou | 5 pour acheter du lait, | 7 je l'ai perdu >
 - ⁸ (Th bien, | * mon enfant, | ¹⁰ ce mal est reparable, | ¹¹ voils un autre sou, | ¹² et ne pleure plus :
- III ¹[Apres cela, [²]e m'éloignai [³ Mais, [⁴ à cinquante pas de là, [⁵]'entends count [⁶ dernère moi, [⁷ c'était l'enfant, [
 - e qui dit tout joyeux | e Monsieur, | 10 j'ai retrouvé mon sou | 11 et je vous rends le vôtres (ibid No 92)

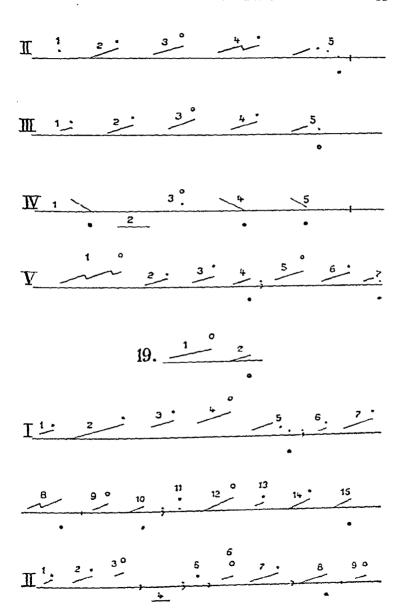
18 La Pêche.

I ² Charles (² avait fait une commission | ³ pour la fermière | ⁴ La fermière | en récompense | ⁵ lui donna | ⁶ une belle pêche vermeille



I 3 3 5: 1.6

- II. ¹ Charles, |² qui avait couru |² et avait grand'soif, | ² allait manger | avec délices | ⁵ le fruit rafraichissant.
- III. ¹ Tout a coup [² il s'est souvenu] ² de sa sœur malade, [et il est alle [⁵ lui porter la pêche] '
 - IV. 1 Prends, petite sœur, | 2 lui a t il dit, | 2 woila | 6 ce qu'on m'a donné [c'est pour toils
- V ¹ Mais la petite sœur | n a voulu manger | la belle peche |
 ² qu a la condition | ³ de la partager | ⁴ avec son frère, |
 ⁵ et le fruit partage | ⁴ leur a paru meilleur | ⁷ a tous les deux (ibid No 96)
 - 19. 1 Lettre de Victor Hugo | 2 à un enfant.
 - I. ¹ Victor Hugo, | ² celèbre poète français du siècle passe, | ³ avait adressé | ⁴ un exemplaire de ses poèmes | ⁵ à un enfant de Grenoble, | ⁵ celui ci | ² écrivit au poète |
 - 8 une lettre | de remerciements | ° Cette première lettre | 10 resta sans reponse, | 11 l'enfant | 12 en écrivit une seconde | 13 et reçut | 14 au bout de quelques jours | 15 les hgnes suivantes
 - II. 1 Ge vous dois | 2 depuis bien longtemps | 3 une réponse, | 4 mon cher enfant, | 5 mais, | 6 voyez vous, | 7 l'ai les yeux bien malades, [8 il faut m'excuser | 9 Les medecins [•



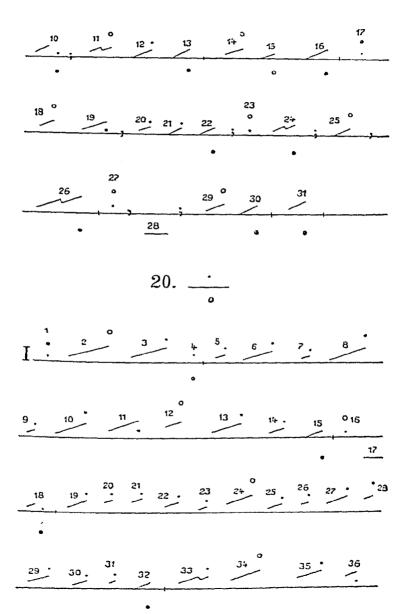
10 me défendent d'ecrire, [11] obéis jaux médecins [
12 comme vous obcissez] 13 à votre mère [14] faut obeir [15 toute la vie,] 16 n'oubliez pas cela [17 Mais vous]

18 qui êtes petit, | 19 vous êtes plus lieureux que moi, | 20 car à votre age, | 21 l'obéissance | 22 doit être douce; | 23 au mien, | 24 elle est dure | quelquelois, | 25 vous le voyez, |

²⁸ puisqu on m'a empeché | de vous écrire | ²⁷ Adieu, | ²⁸ mon petit ami | ²⁹ devenez grand | ³⁰ et restez sage | ³¹ Victor Hugos (tbid No 103)

20 Marseille

- I Marscille | 2 est le premier port commercial | 3 et la ville la plus populaire | 4 de France | 5 Le soldat | 6 qui a vu l'Algerie, | 7 le marin | 8 après sa liberation |
 - l'emigrant | 10 rentré dans sa patrie, | 11 rapportent de cette cite, | 12 dans les campagnes, | 18 une impression nante, | 14 un souvenir | 15 meffaçable | 18 Marseille, | 17 en effet |
 - 18 est captivante | 19 Par sa situation, | 20 son climat, | 21 son cicl pur, | 22 elle appartient, | 23 il est vrai, | 24 au midi de la France, | 25 mais elle n'a pas | 26 la secheresse | 27 de certaines regions, | 28 la poussière, |
 - ²³ ventable fleau | ³⁰ quand le mistral | ³¹ la soulève ³² en tourbillons | ³³ Amphitheâ | tre grandiose | ³⁴ ouvert du côte de l'Afrique, | ³⁵ elle forme une entree | ³⁶ magnifique, |

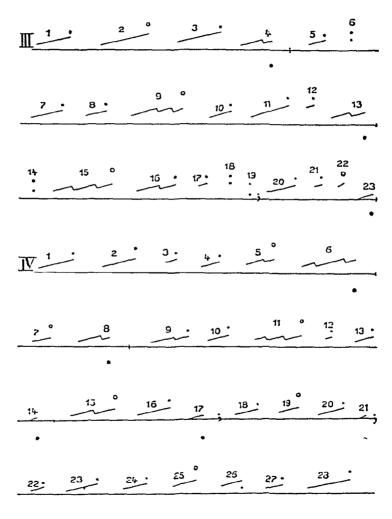


³⁷ la véntable porte naturelle | ³⁸ de la France | ³⁹ sur la Mediterranee | ⁴⁰ Dans la ville neuve | ⁴¹ est la Cannebiere, | ⁴² cette large promenade | ⁴³ aboutissant au port, |

44 et dont les Marseillais | 45 ont porte la renommee | 46 dans le monde entier

- II Le spectacle | 2 que le port offre | 3 est tout à fait | extraordinaire, | 4 ni le Havre | 5 ni Bordeaux | 6 n'offrent rien | 7 de comparable | 8 Quand on aperçoit | 8 ces milliers de mâts, |
 - 10 pareils a une foret | 11 depouillee de feuilles, | 12 les cheminées | 13 de tous ces paquebots, | 14 ce mouvement continuel | 15 des batiments qui entrent, | 16 qui sortent, | 17 qui s'arretent à la douane, |
 - 18 ces quais i encombres i de marchandises, i 19 ce melange de peuples divers, i 20 Italiens, i 21 Espagnols, i 22 Anglais, i 23 Hollandais, i 24 Allemands, i 25 Russes, i 26 Armeniens, i 27 Turcs, i 28 Grecs, i
 - ²⁹ Egyptiens, | ²⁰ Tunisiens, | ²¹ Americains, | ²² dont quelques uns | ²³ portent un costume | ²⁴ si different du nôtre, | ²⁵ quand on observe | ²⁶ cette activite bruyante, | ²⁷ qu'on entend, | ²⁸ sur les quais, |
 - ³⁹ à la Cannebière, | ⁴⁰ dans les cafés, | ⁴¹ ces entretiens | melés de gestes | animés, | ⁴² ou l'accent marseillais domine, | ⁴³ ces debats | ⁴⁴ qui ont toujours | pour objet | le commerce, | ⁴⁵ le gain, | ⁴⁶ l'argent | ⁴⁷ alors |
 - 48 on mesure mieux toute la place | 49 que les interêts | materiels occupent | 50 dans la prosperité d'une ville | 51 et d'un pays, | 52 on s'explique surtout | 53 | importance de Marseille

- III ¹ Il me paraît impossible | ² d'énumérer toutes les marchandises | ³ et tous les produits apportés | ⁶ ou embarqués | a Marseille | ⁵ C'est à Marseille | ⁶ qu'ont lieu |
 - ⁷ les grands arrivages de blé, | ⁸ qui viennent suppleer | ⁸ à l'insuffisance | des moissons | de la France | ¹⁰ ou qui seront transformes | ¹¹ par les minoteries du pays, | ¹² en farine | ¹³ qu on renverra | à l'etranger
 - 14 Marseille | 15 reçoit les laines | de l'Algine | ct du Levant, | 16 les productions | des colonies, | 17 et des fruits, | 18 des bois, | 19 des cuirs, | 20 elle fait le commerce des huiles | 21 des caux-de vie, | 22 du savon, | 23 etc
 - IV ¹ Grace à une si grande activité | ² commerciale et industrielle, | ³ Marseille a pris, | ⁴ depuis 40 ans, | ⁵ un developpement | prodigieux | ⁶ et compte plus | de 640 000 | habitants |
 - 7 Le mouvement du port | 8 a suivi la meme | progres sion | 9 C'est a la conquête | de l'Algerie | 10 et de la Tumsie | 11 et surtout | au percement | de l'isthme de Suez | 12 que Marseille | 13 doit cet accroissement |
 - ¹⁴ d'importance | ¹⁵ Depuis l'ouverture ; du canal de Suez, | ¹⁶ l'immense circuit de l'Afrique | ¹⁷ est supprimé, | ¹⁸ un chemin beaucoup plus court | ¹⁹ conduit en Orient, | ²⁰ rapporte tous les produits | ²¹ qu'on en tire, |
 - ²² et les vaisseaux | ²³ viennent débarquer leurs marchandises | ²⁴ à la gare maritime | ²⁵ du chemin de fer de Marscille, | ²⁶ d'où elles se dingent, | ²⁷ par les voies ferrces, | ²⁸ sur les principales villes de la France |
 - ²⁹ et du nord | de l Europe (K Kuhn, Franz Leseb, Mittel- und Oberstufe, 8 edit, pp. 195-197)



21 Le Corbeau | 2 malicieux.

- I ¹ Recemment | ² quelqu un parlait, | ³ dans le *Temps*, | ⁴ d'un corbeau | ⁵ qu il avait achete un jour | ⁶ à un marchand | ⁷ ambulant | ⁸ Voici les débuts | ⁹ de l'anunal
- II ¹ Au bout d'un certain temps, | ² ses habitudes se fixent, | ³ il organise sa vie, | ⁴ faisant presque toujours la meme chose | ⁵ aux memes heures | ⁶ regulierement | ⁷ Il suit le jardinier, |
 - 8 le regarde travailler | 9 et se precipite | sur les insectes | 10 que la beche | 11 met a jour | 12 II semble toujours interesse | par ce qu'il voit faire | 13 et le contrôle | 1 sa façon | 14 II tire avec son bec |
 - 15 les plantes qu'on vient de mettre en terre | 16 comme pour s'assurer | si elles sont solides, | 17 il déterre les graines, | 18 non pour les manger, | 19 mais «pour voir » | 20 Un jour, | 21 après que le jardinier, |
 - ²² qui venait de planter | cent oignons de crocus, | ²³ s en est alle, | ²⁴ il les sort tous | ²⁵ On les replante | le lende main, | ²⁶ il les deterre encore, | ²⁷ et l'on est oblige, | ²⁸ après les avoir enfouis | une troisième fois, |
 - ²⁸ de faire disparaitre les trous | ³⁰ en ratelant | la surface, du sol | ³¹ pour qu il ne les retrouve pass (Le Temps 16 mai, 1909)

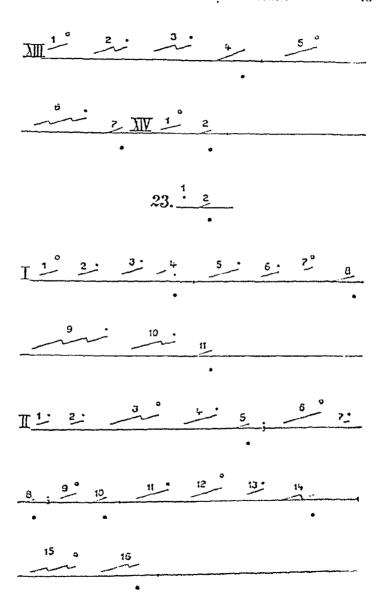
22 1 Debuts | 2 d'Alfred Stevens

- 1 La vocation | de Stevens | 2 avait éte precoce | 3 Quand, |
 4 tout jeune encore, | 5 il apprenait le dessin | à Bruvelles, |
 5 on maitre | 7 lui défendait de peindre
- II 1 Je te flanque à la porte, | 2 si tu touches | a un pinceau*, | 3 lui avait il dit III 1 Mais I eleve | 2 brulait | de desoheir
- IV 'Un jour i que le professeur était sorti, l'an'y pouvant plus temr, l'ail va acheter des couleurs l'é et se met à brosser l'ame tête d'homme. V' Quand le maître rentra, l'ail demanda.
- VI. Qui a fait ceci? VII Cest le petit Stevens VIII ¹ Bien | ² Stevens, | ³ je vais te reconduire | ⁴ chez tes parents :
- IX. Tout tremblant, | 2 le gamin | le suivit X. Arrivé chez le grand pere | 2 M Dufoix,] 3 s'écria le professeur | 4 plus emu | que courrouce, | 5 voilà un enfant | 4 qui sera un grand peintre!
- XI La prédiction | 2 ne tarda pas | 3 a se réaliser | 4 Stevens; avait a peine dix sept ans, | 5 lorsqu'il debarquait a Paris | 4 dans l'atelier | de Roqueplan | 7 Il voulait, |
 - * tout de suite, | * entrer | a l'Ecole | des Beaux-Arts | 10 Mais l'artiste | 11 l'en dissuadait XII. 2 «Tu es trop jeune, | 2 lui disait il, | 3 et tu ne sais men encore »

- XIII ¹ A force d'insistance, | ² le jeune Stevens | obtint pourtant | ² l'autorisation | de se presenter | ⁴ à l'examen suivant | ⁸ Il fut reçu le scizierne, |
 - tandis qu'aucun | des autres clèves | de Roqueplan | n'était admis XIV | Son brave homme de maitre | n'en revenait pas! (Innules pol et litt., 2 sept., 1908)

23 L'œuvre [de Moliere.

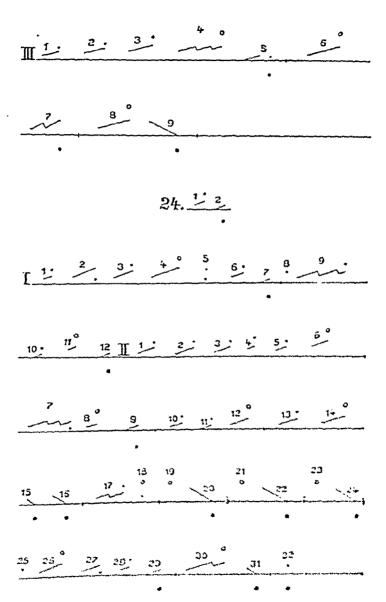
- I 1 On a loue Socrate | 2 d'avoir ramene | 2 la philosophie | 4 du ciel en terre | 5 On pourrait dire la même chose, | 5 en un certain sens | 7 de Mohere | 8 et de sa comédie, |
 - car il a substitué | au libre essor | de l'imagination, |
 l'observation exacte | et scrupuleuse | u de la verité
- II La comedie, | 2 avant Molière, | 3 pendant la première moitié | du XVII e siècle, | 4 n avait pas ete sans merite | 6 m sans beaute, | 6 elle n'avait manqué ni de verve, | 7 m d'esprit, |
 - ⁸ ni de grâce, [⁹ elle avait manque] ¹⁶ de vénte] ¹¹ Je la nommerais volontiers] ¹² comedie d'imagination, [¹³ pour l'opposer [¹⁴ à la comedie] d'observation [
 - 18 Elle procedant 1 de la fantaisse 1 stalienne [16 et de la fantaisse 1 espagnole



- 111 La gloire de Molière | 2 est d'avoir tiré | 3 de l'observa tion pure | 4 une comédie ; aussi vraie ; que la vie | 3 et calquee sur clie | 4 «Lorsque vous peignez des hommes,]
 - ⁷ il faut pcinidre d'après nature | ⁹ On veut que ces portraits ressemblent, ⁹ a t il dit lui meme (Petit de fulieville, Le théatre en France)

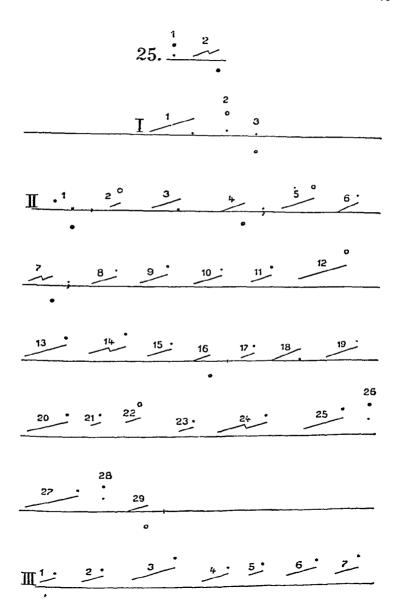
24 1 Ce qui est | 2 difficile.

- I 'Au debut | 's tout est difficile, | 's et ce n'est pas seulement | 's ce que vous entreprenez, | 's c'est tout, | 's dans quelque genre | '7 que ce soit | 's Rien | 's de ce qui mérite | d'etre obtenu | ne peut l'etre, |
 - 10 je dis plus, [11 ne doit l'etre [12 sans effort II. 1 Ce qui est facile,] 2 ce qui est amusant,] 5 ce qui se fait tout seul, [4 quel merite,] 5 je vous le demande,] 4 avez vous a le faire?]
 - ⁷ Voilà une grande route | bien unte | dans la plaine, | ⁸ vous y marchez | ⁹ comme le premier venu | ¹⁰ Cela n'a men de mal, | ¹¹ mais qu'est-ce que cela | ¹² a de mentoire? | ¹³ Voici, au contraire, | ¹⁴ au bout de cette route plate |
 - 15 une montagne, | 16 une difficulte | 12 Allez-vous | vous arreter | 18 pour cela? | 19 Non, | 20 si vous avez du cœur, | 21 non, | 22 si vous avez du bon sens, | 23 non, | 24 si vous avez de l'esprit, |
 - ²⁵ car, | ²⁶ st vous vous arretez, | ²⁷ c'en est fait de vous, | ²⁸ c'en est fait | ²⁹ de votre avenir | ²⁰ Si le premier obstacle | vous arrete, | ²¹ couchez vous, | ²² dormez! (K Kuhn, Franz Leseb, Mittel- und Oberstufe, 8 edit, p 243)



25. 1 Discours | 2 de M. | Clemenceau.

- 1 ¹ Monsieur le President de la République, | ² Mosdames, | ³ Messieurs
- II ¹ Gambetta! | ² A ce nom, | ³ toute une histoire s & eille, | ⁴ le sol français tressaille, | ⁵ une affreuse clameur s'elève | ⁶ de jeunes esperances |
 - 7 trahies | par le destin | 8 L'image revit soudain | 9 des catastrophes sanglantes | 10 ou s'emmélent tragiquement | 11 les atroces misères | 12 d'un peuple au plus bas de l'impuissance |
 - ¹³ et la reconfortante grandeur | ¹⁴ des energies | repara trices | ¹⁵ qui n'accepteront pas | ¹⁶ d'être vaincues | ¹⁷ La guerre civile | ¹⁸ apres la guerre etrangère, | ¹⁹ et des luttes oratoires |
 - 20 comme il n'en est pas de plus grandes, | 21 de plus belles | 22 de plus fecondes, | 23 pour aboutir | 24 a la fondation | de la République, | 25 à la disparition subite | 28 de l'homme |
 - ²⁷ qui avait si profondément remue | ²⁸ son temps | ²⁹ et son pays
 - III 1 Pour avoir agi | 2 d'une façon durable | 3 sur l'imagination populaire, | 4 qu'ils aient traversé l'espace | 5 en metéores | 6 ou qu'ils aient leutement forgé | 7 sur l'enclume des jours | 1



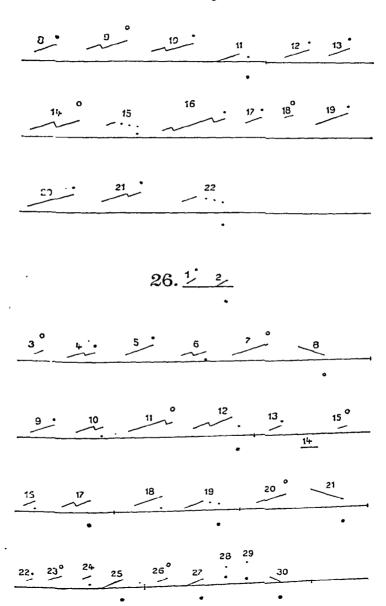
* une armature d'avenir, | * quelques hommes | ont eu le privilege | 10 d'exprimer | en leur passagere figure | ¹¹ tout le sommaire d'un temps | ¹² A Leon Gambetta, | ¹³ au bon et grand Français, |

¹⁴ dont ce monument | fixe ici la memoire, | ¹⁵ échut cette fortune rare | ¹⁶ expliquee | par une puissance irrésistible | d'attraction, | ¹⁷ de concentration, | ¹⁸ d'impulsion | ¹⁹ sous laquelle vinrent s'harmoniser, |

²⁰ en nobles manifestations d'humanite, | ²¹ les courants divers ₁ et meme contraires | ²² des mouvements contemporains (Le Pelit Temps, 26 arril, 1909)

26 La Cigale | 2 et la Fourmi.

3 La cigale, | 4 ayant chante ; Tout l'eté. ⁵ Se trouva fort depourvue Ouand la bijse fut venue ⁷ Pas un seul petit morceau De mouche | a ou de vermisseau | * Elle alla crier famine | 10 Chez la fourmi | sa voisine, | 11 La priant de lui preter | Quelque grain | 12 pour subsister | Jusqu'a la saison nouvelle | 13 e Je vous paierai, | 14 lui dit-elle, | 15 Avant l'aout, | 16 for d'animal, | 17 Interet | et principal : | 18 La fourmi n'est pas preteuse 19 C'est la son moindre défaut | 20 Que faisiez vous au temps chaud? ²¹ Dit elle a cette emprunteuse] 22 - Nuit et jour, | 23 à tout venant | ²⁴ Je chantais, | ²⁵ ne vous déplaise | Wous chantiez? | 27 j'en suis fort alse | 28 Eh bien! | 29 dansez | 30 maintenant • (La Fontaine)



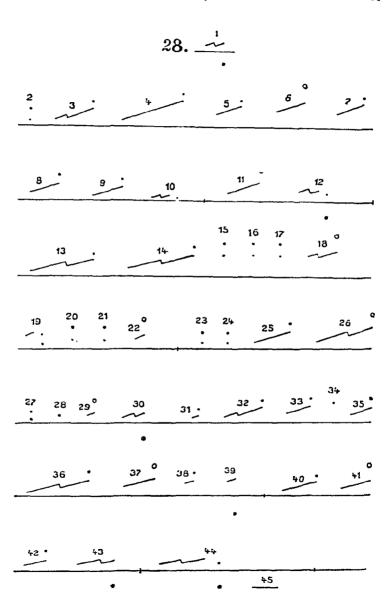
27 Le Corbeau | 2 et le Renard

```
3 Mautre corbeau, [ 4 sur un ar | bre perché, ]
        Tenait on son bec un fromage |
6 Maitre renard | 7 par l'odeur | alleché, |
    Lui unt a neu pres ce langage {
    "He! | 10 bonjour, | 11 monsieur du Corbeau, |
<sup>12</sup> Que vous etes poli! | <sup>13</sup> Que vous me semblez beau! |
    Sans mentir | 15 si votre ramage |
16 Se rapporte | a votre plumage, |
17 Vous e 1 tes le pliems | 18 des hôtes de ces bois • 1
19 A ces mots | 20 le corbeau | ne se sent pas de 101e, [
Et pour montrer | sa belle voix |
22 Il ouvre un large bec | 23 laisse tomber sa proje |
24 Le renard s'en saisit | 25 et dit | 26 Mon bon monsieur, |
       Apprenez | 28 que tout flatteur !
29 Vit aux depens | 30 de celui | 31 qui l'écoute. |
22 Lette leçon : vaut bien un fromage | 33 sans doute * |
Le corbeau | 85 honteux | et confus. |
<sup>36</sup> Jura, | <sup>37</sup>mais un peu tard | <sup>38</sup> qu on ne l'y prendrait plus
                                             (La Fontaine)
```

28 Apres | la Bataille

```
<sup>2</sup> Mon père, | <sup>3</sup> ce heros | au sourire si doux, |
Survi d'un seul housard qu'il aimait entre tous
<sup>5</sup> Pour sa grande bravoure | <sup>6</sup> et pour sa haute taille, |
7 Parcourait a cheval, | 8 le soir d'une bataille, |
Le champ couvert de morts | 10 sur qui | tombait la nuit |
11 Il lui sembla dans l'ombre | 12 entendre 1 un faible bruit |
13 C'etait un Espagnol | de l'armée en deroute |
14 Our se trainait sanglant ; sur le bord de la route, ]
15 Râlant, | 16 brise, | 17 livide, | 18 et mort | plus qu'a moitié,
18 Et qui disait | 20 (A boire, | 21 à boire | 22 par pitie!)
23 Mon père, | 24 emu, | 25 tendit a son housard fidèle |
26 Une gourde de rhum | qui pendait a sa selle, !
27 Et dit | 28 «Tiens, | 29 donne a boire | 30 à ce paujvre blesse » ]
<sup>21</sup> Tout a coup, | <sup>22</sup> au moment | où le housard baissé |
<sup>33</sup> Se penchait vers lui, [ <sup>34</sup> l homme, ] <sup>35</sup> une espèce de Maure, ]
34 Saisit un pistolet | qu'il etreignait encore, |
37 Et vise au front mon père | 38 en criant | 39 «Caramba » |
10 Le coup passa si près | 41 que le chapeau tomba |
42 Et que le cheval | 43 fit un ecart | en arrière |
44 Donne lui : tout de meme à boire,» | 45 dit mon père
```

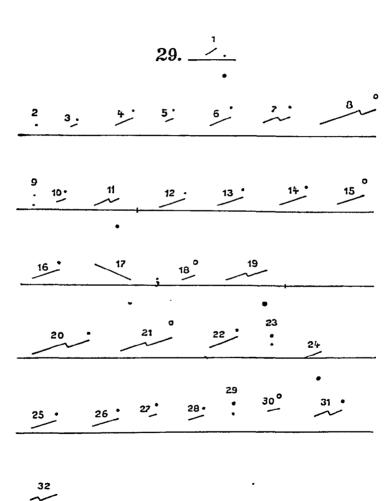
(Victor Hugo)



29. ¹ Épiphanie.

```
2 Done, | 3 Balthazar, | 4 Melchior et Gaspar, | 5 les Rois Mages,
6 Charges de ness d'argent, | 7 de vermus | ct d'émaux |
8 Et suivis d'un très long cortège | de chameaux, |
9 5'avancent, | 10 tels qu'ils sont | 11 dans les vieilles images |
12 De l'Orient lointain, | 13 ils portent leurs hommages |
13 Aux pieds du fils de Dieu | 15 ne pour guérir les maux |
14 Aux pieds du fils de Dieu | 15 ne pour guérir les maux |
15 Que souffrent ici bas | 17 l'homme et les animaux, |
16 Un page noir | 19 soutient leurs rolbes à ramages |
17 Sur le seuil de l'étable | où veille saint Joseph, |
18 Ils ôtent humblement | la couronne du chef |
19 Pour saluer l'Enfant, | 23 qui nt | 24 et les admire |
10 C'est ainsi qu'autrefois, | 24 sous Augustus Cæsar, |
10 C'est ainsi qu'autrefois, | 24 sous Augustus Cæsar, |
10 C'est ainsi qu'autrefois, | 24 sous Augustus Cæsar, |
11 Sont venus, | 28 presentant l'or, | 29 l'encens | 30 et la myrrhe |
18 I es Rois Malges Gaspar, | 32 Melchior | et Balthazar
```

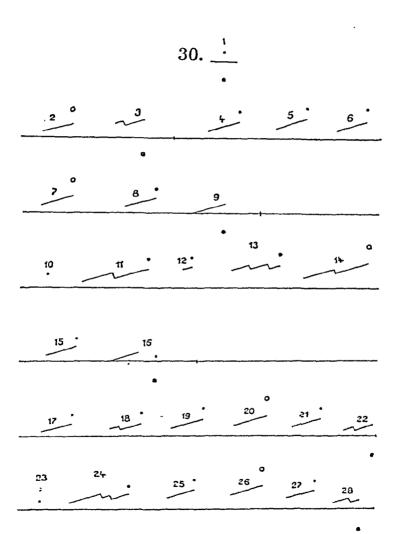
(José-Maria de Hérédia)



30 1 L'Oubli

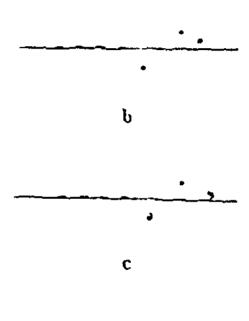
```
2 Le temple est en rune | 2 au haut | du promontoire |
4 Et la Moit a riele, | 5 dans ce fauve terrain, |
6 Les Deesses de marbre | 7 et les Heros d'airain |
8 Dont l'herbe solitaire | 9 ensevelit la gloire |
10 Seul, | 11 parfois, un bouvier | menant ses buffles boire, |
12 De sa conque | 13 ou soupire | un anti-que refrain |
13 Emplissant le ciel calme | et l'horizon marin, |
14 Emplissant le ciel calme | et l'horizon marin, |
15 Sur l'azur infini | 16 dresse sa forme noire |

17 La Terre maternelle | 18 et douce | aux anciens Dieux, |
18 Fait à chaque printemps, | 20 vainement eloquente, |
21 Au chapiteau brise | 22 verdir | une autre acanthe, |
22 Mais l'Homme | 24 indifferent | au rejve des aleux |
23 Mais l'Homme | 24 indifferent | au rejve des aleux |
24 Écoute sans fremir, | 28 du fond des nuits sereines, |
25 Écoute sans fremir, | 28 du fond des nuits sereines |
26 Maria de Hérédia )
```



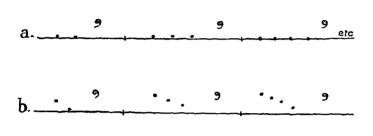
Intonstion-pictures to Appendix II (p. 27).

I.a.

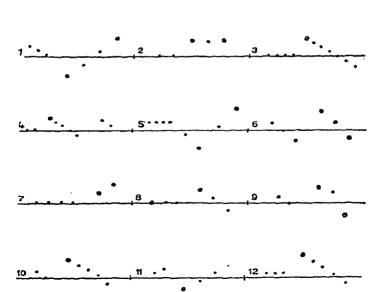


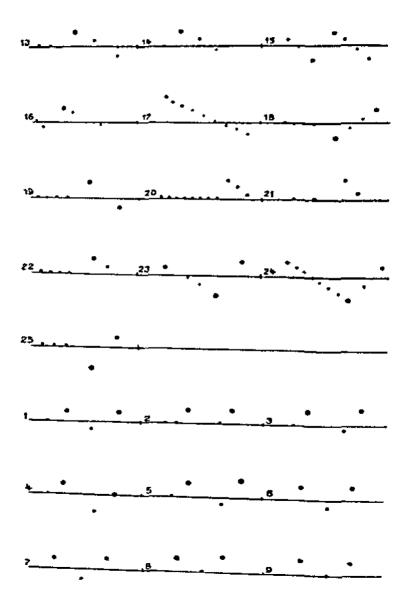
d.

II.



胍.





Intonation-pictures to Appendix III (p. 32).

a.

1 sing.	•	•	•	plur.	. •	. •	·
							•
				not	• •	<u></u>	9
2. sing.	·	.:	. •	plur.		<u>,.:</u>	··,

